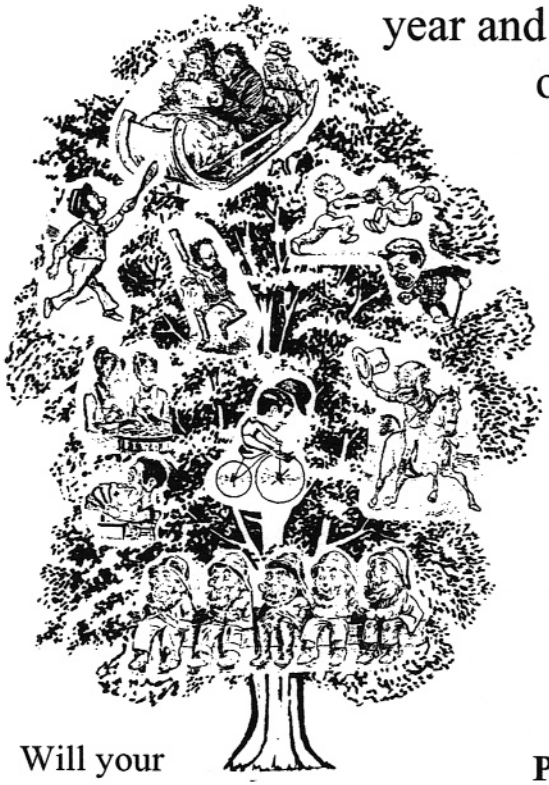
Researching English & Welsh Census Records...

by Dr. Penelope Christensen

Census records contain essential primary evidence of relationships, and are invaluable tools for determining the year and place of birth of an ancestor.



Will your ancestors be remembered?

This book provides the background information needed to understand the census as well as the practical steps to use it.

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Dr. Christensen has lectured extensively on family history and genealogy in western Canada, USA and England and on CBC radio. Her Beginners and British courses are always enthusiastically received.

She has published many textbooks on methodology, Family History Centre resources and British and Scandinavian research. These are used as texts for the Internet courses offered by the University of Toronto in partnership with the National Institute for Genealogical Studies.

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List of Books by the Same Author

Finding Your English & Welsh Ancestors
Finding Your Irish Ancestors
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How Do I Prove It ?
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Researching English Poor Law & Parish Chest Records
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Tips for Your Genealogical Trip Abroad, Including Preparing for Salt Lake
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Note: When an LDS (Latter-day Saints), or more properly a GSU (Genealogical Society of Utah), fiche number is quoted it always starts with a 6 and has 7 digits. It will be followed by a number in parentheses indicating the number if fiches in that set, for example 6026374 (11.) Sometimes there is a series of fiche sets and the total number of fiches is then quoted, for example 6020392-411 (21.)

When ordering fiches in to a Family History Center it is essential to know this quantity as you are charged per fiche. All fiches stay at the Family History Center that ordered them, they are not returned to Salt Lake City.

The Request for Photocopies form is mentioned several times in this publication. Form 31768 can be obtained free from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and is indispensable for obtaining inexpensive copies of documents. Full details and examples of its use are given in the author's companion publications Let's Get Organized and Research at the Family History Center.

INTRODUCTION

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has established the most important genealogical library system in the world to assist its members, and others, to identify their ancestors. Since the 1930s they have been microfilming national and local, civil and religious, records all over the world. The master copies of these films are protected from the elements and natural disasters in deep vaults carved out of the granite mountains near Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Family History Library™ in Salt Lake City houses the collection of films, fiches, papers and books and is open to the public at no charge. In addition, a network of over 3,400 branches, called Family History Centers (FHCs) operates world wide through the generosity of LDS church members.

Use of FHC facilities, which include dozens of indexes essential for research, is free. Patrons may borrow microforms (films or fiches) of most original documents and books held at Salt Lake City at their local FHC for a nominal fee, which covers postage and duplication. The reader is advised to consult *Research at the Family History Center*, in this series of Heritage books, for details on how to utilize the indexes, computer facilities, and other procedures at the FHCs. All genealogists are most grateful to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons) for extending the privilege of access to their collection to everyone.

After exhausting family sources, the main sources of primary evidence for genealogy are:

- ***civil registration of birth, marriage and death***
- ***census records***
- ***parish registers of christening, marriage and burial***
- ***probate (wills, administrations, guardianship etc.).***

These original records, as they were made *at the time of the event* and *by someone who was there,* are the most reliable ones upon which to base a pedigree. The four main original records for all countries are available through any FHC, as are hundreds of others.

Thus the FHCs are the most convenient resource facility for most genealogists in the world, excepting those folks with unlimited budgets and unrestricted time schedules who can actually travel to each archive that they need in the course of their research.

Public, university, specialist and genealogical society libraries also house useful materials, each being restricted in its scope; serious researchers should be acquainted with those relevant to their areas of interest.

The FHCs affiliated with The Family History Library in Salt Lake City hold a pre-eminent position for the genealogist because of the breadth and strength of their holdings worldwide.

The current book follows on from the author's *Finding Your Ancestors in England & Wales* as part of a group of four titles on the basic sources: census, civil registration, church records and probate.

While volumes on more advanced topics are forthcoming, the reader is referred to her texts *Let's Get Organized* and *How Do I Prove It?* for general topics not covered in the present book.

Those whose interests take them beyond the borders of England & Wales will find the companion volumes *Finding Your Irish Ancestors* and *Finding Your Scottish Ancestors* solid starting points for their research.

Major reference works on the British censuses published by government departments include those by Higgs 1989 (*Making Sense of the Census)*, revised in 1996 as *A Clearer Sense of the Census*, and *Making Use of the Census by* Lumas 1993. Other good sources with practical examples are those by Herber, Rogers and Todd.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CENSUS TAKING

The earliest known enumeration of a population occurred over 5,000 years ago when the Babylonians prepared lists of their people. The Chinese Empire also enumerated its population. In 435 BC the Roman Censorate was established to count citizens every 5 years. Officials could ask the name, age, class, status and family standing and could also evaluate land and property. No records survive but 69 censuses were taken in 470 years by the Romans. Biblical references abound; there are examples in the Old Testament in 2 Samuel 24, 1 Chronicles 21, and of course in the Book of Numbers. The most notable census reference in the New Testament was the census at Nazareth at the time of the Saviour's birth.

In England the earliest surviving census is the Domesday Survey of 1086, which was taken to tell William the Conqueror what he had conquered 20 years before. It is actually 3 censuses in one, giving Anglo-Saxon landholdings pre-1066, and French and Anglo-Saxon at 1066 and 1086. An example from the now abandoned village of Ingarsby in Leicestershire states:

> *Ivo holds 12 caracutes of land (about 120 acres) from Hugh de Grandmesnil. He has 4 male and 1 female slaves. There are 16 villagers with 7 smallholders and 1 man-at-arms with 3 Frenchmen having 5 ploughs.*

New translations, edited by John Morris, were published to commemorate the 900th Anniversary in 1986 and these are widely available, along with an essential and fascinating Guide by R. Welldon Finn. There was also a plethora of celebratory books including two by Dr. Elizabeth Hallam of the Public Record Office, and another by Michael Wood of the British Broadcasting Company.

Since Domesday there have been various lists, for example Hearth Tax Returns, Muster Rolls, Lists of Communicants etc. These were generally made for a specific purpose, typically taxation, military service or to keep track of opponents to the state religion. That is, they were selective *not* universal censuses.

In the 16th century various towns, for example Canterbury, Ealing and Poole held their *own mini-censuses*. The 17th century provided returns on a host of diverse topics from supporting Protestantism in Cromwell's time (Protestation Returns of 1641/2) to the effects of the great plague (Bill of Mortality of 1665). The threat of invasion during the Napoleonic wars has left other local lists, for example the 1803 census of the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset listing able-bodied men, a necessity in a coastal area.

Some of the Georgian revenue raisers were quite inventive, and resulted in lists being made of citizens who owned Pleasure Horses or Armorial Bearings, and on the number of windows in houses, and even on hair (or rather wig)-powder!! Perhaps these taxes inspired the schoolish rhyme we learnt in England:

George the First so vile was reckoned.
Viler still was George the Second.
And is there aught who ever heard
Any GOOD of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth DESCENDED,
The Lord be Praised - the Georges ended!!

Although there were no published Government Records of these, the local parish lists often survive and can be consulted in County Record Offices and on film, many having been indexed by family historians. Suggestions for universal enumeration were made very early, for example in 1660 by John Graunt, and in 1753 by Thomas Potter. All of these were rejected in Parliament because they were viewed as an infringement on liberty, and could be useful to enemy nations.

Canada may lay claim to the first attempts at a universal census in anything larger than a single town, and on a continuing basis as well. Sixteen enumerations were taken in Quebec and Nova Scotia between 1665 and 1754. Other countries, led by Scandinavia, introduced full name censuses much earlier than Britain, for example:

- Iceland in 1703 intended to ascertain the level of pauperism.
- Sweden including Finland in 1748, which was really a national registration system and is very informative.
- Similarly Denmark in 1787.
- USA 1790, and there are earlier ones for individual states.

The earliest British census was not taken until 1801 with only numbers being published, although some original local householders' schedules with details of at least the head of the household survive. The first English census published with names came in 1841.

The architect of the first four British Census Returns was John Rickman, from an old Hampshire clerical family. He wrote a paper in 1796 urging that a census of the population would be useful in fully harnessing the power and resources of the newly industrialized nation.

The Napoleonic threat, industrial change, poor harvests, and ever-increasing Poor Rates made *A Bill for Taking Account of the Population of Great Britain and the Increases or Diminution Thereof* much more acceptable. It was becoming very necessary to discover how many mouths needed to be fed, and how many were working to feed them. Parliament authorized the first census in 1801.

One of the men who played a prominent part in getting the Census Bill through parliament was George Rose - whose name is familiar to genealogists as he was the instigator of the new printed Parish Registers that appeared in 1813.

Since 1801 there has been a decennial census (every 10 years) in Britain except for 1941 when the manpower was engaged elsewhere, and the results would have been nonsense anyway.

The enumerators were the Overseers of the Poor who had to take account of the number of persons in the parish and their particulars, as described in the schedule, by proceeding from building to building.

The Returns were made on oath and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace, then forwarded to the Privy Council. Reasonable expenses were to be paid to the enumerators and provision was made for fines to be imposed in the event of default.

There were **3 questions** on the 1801 schedule:

1. The number of inhabited houses and how many families in each; plus the number of uninhabited houses.

2. The number of persons, including children, distinguishing males and females.

3. The number employed in:
   - Agriculture
   - trade, manufactures or handicraft, and
   - not in either of these classes.

In addition, the *clergyman* in each parish had to submit a Return showing:

⇨ The number of baptisms and burials in the parish for 1700 and every tenth year thereafter up to 1780, and for every year from 1781-1800, distinguishing males and females.

- ⇨ The number of marriages in the parish in each year from 1754 (date of Hardwicke's Marriage Act) to 1800.

- ⇨ Explanations of answers to preceding questions, if necessary.

The Census Returns for 1811, 1821, and 1831 followed a similar pattern, with slight differences in the information required. It is important to remember that their official use was closely tied to the administration of the Poor Law and to the established church.

The first four censuses (1801-1831) are purely numerical as published; no names are given; there are some exceptions where individual returns have survived. These original notes made by the enumerators were retained by the parish and the amount of information they contain varies. This source is particularly important for the period 1801-1831 because it is pre-Civil Registration (1 July 1837), and can be used effectively in conjunction with other parish material such as Registers, Vestry, Poor Law, Militia and Land Tax Records, Rate and Poll Books. In 1837 the General Register Office was established and the civil registration of B, M and D came into being.

The responsibility for census taking was transferred from the Privy Council to the GRO in 1840 and a Registrar General appointed.

With rare exceptions, the original Registration Districts were coterminous with the Poor Law Unions, that is, the groups of parishes established by the Poor Law Act of 1834). The Registration Districts, (each with a Superintendent Registrar), were broken down into Sub-Districts (with their part-time Registrars, often local doctors).

For Census purposes these were divided further into Enumeration Districts, each of which was as large as one enumerator could be expected to cover in one day (about 200 houses in a town, less in rural areas where more walking was involved). Public Institutions with over 200 inmates, for example workhouses, hospitals, and prisons were treated as a District and the Master or person in charge was appointed as the enumerator.

Thus, information was collected at the grass-roots level and fed upwards in the chain of command to the Registrar General who wrote the official reports. The records have now found their way into the PRO (Public Record Office), and have been microfilmed for use by the public in London, in local offices in Britain, or courtesy of the LDS church.

The style of the 1841 census reflects the change of responsibility, and also the need felt by many bodies for more detailed knowledge of the population. There was a bureaucratic battle between those officials who wanted lots of details, and the General Register Office who wanted to keep the Householders Schedules as simple as possible.

A compromise was arrived at; there would be more details than the 1831 census, but the number and type of questions were more limited than in subsequent censuses.

The 1841 census is unique as a transition between the earlier Returns and the later 1851-1901 Returns. The census was now taken on 1 particular night, rather than over a few weeks, and because it would have been too expensive to employ more enumerators, householders were each given a schedule to fill in themselves, although this caused many problems because of widespread illiteracy.

In many cases neighbours or children did the writing as they were the only ones with any schooling, with resultant errors copied faithfully (or otherwise) by the enumerator!

The enumerators delivered and collected the schedules and assisted with difficult cases, then copied out the entries into books which they submitted to the Superintendent Registrars.

Subsequently an army of temporary census clerks abstracted the data required for various government departments, leaving behind big check-marks in a variety of colours of ink and crayon on the returns! These corrections, additions and tick marks add to the challenge of reading them!

In contrast to 1851 and later censuses, the 1841 was collected and published in the traditional administrative

units—the ancient counties divided into hundreds, wapentakes, sokes, liberties and parishes (some dating back to pre-conquest!). This was in order to make them comparable to the earlier census tables.

From 1851 onwards the main units used were the Registration Counties (not always the same as the Ancient Counties), Registration Districts, Sub-Districts, Parishes and Townships.

In Wales, from 1841 onwards, Welsh Household Schedules were available, but the enumerators had to fill out their books in English. The use of Welsh is indicated from 1871 on by a 'W' under the Schedule Number. Mock-ups in Yiddish and German were made available in the East End of London in 1891 and 1901 for householders use—but the schedules they wrote had to be in English!

The Channel Islands and Isle of Man come under the same census regulations as England and the forms are very similar.

After initial scrutiny and compilation of data the archival history of the census returns has not been ideal.

No-one seemed to want to store them and they were shunted from one government building to another, and at times nobody seemed to know where they were! In 1904 the 1841s and 1861s were found in the roof of the Houses of Parliament!

They are now all in decent archival conditions at the PRO, but do not be surprised to find some damage and some parts missing, especially with the 1861s.

The census returns are closed to public access for 100 years on the grounds that information was supplied in confidence and its disclosure would be a breach of good faith. This means that the enumerators' books for the 1891 census are the latest that are currently open to view.

The 1901 returns will be opened in January 2002. There were censuses each 10 years from 1911 onwards except for 1941, during the war. However, there was a full enumeration taken on 29 Sep 1939 and an extra 10% sample in 1966. Unfortunately the 1931 was burned.

WHY USE THE CENSUS?

In our quest to find three pieces of evidence for each of the three linkages, censuses are one of the five most reliable sources. Censuses can provide:

For the Genealogist

- Age and birthplace.
- Relationships within the family.
- Others living with your family might include grandparents, single or married siblings and their children, stepchildren etc.
- Parents' birthplaces.
- Whether in 1st or 2nd marriage.

For the Family Historian

- Where they lived.
- Kind of dwelling.
- Details of neighbours and neighbourhood.
- Occupations.
- Infirmities.
- How long they have resided in this place or country.
- Language spoken.

Why Look At All The Censuses?

In my experience an extremely common mistake is that a researcher says, "Oh, I have him on the census", and leaves it at that. It is shortsighted to believe that everything is revealed on one census, or that there are no errors on a particular census. Some examples will illustrate why it is important to track as many family members on as many censuses as possible.

Ages on Censuses Vary

Although ladies have traditionally been capable of aging less than 10 years between decennial censuses, consider the case of the gentleman in Chart 1. His descendants are faced with a 14-year span of years for his finding birth, between 1777 and 1791!

CHART 1:
Example of Variety of Ages Given on Censuses

NAME	AGE IN			
	1851	**1861**	**1871**	**1881**
Balthazar ALDIR	60	78	94	101
wife	58	69	dead	dead
daughter	31	41	49	49...and holding!!!

Birthplaces on Censuses Vary

Several studies have shown that about 15% of people traced from 1851-1881 have more than 1 birthplace! It pays to check them all. Chart 2 shows my ancestor Henry Dartnell who originated from Hadlow in Kent but lived most of his life in Crayford, about 40 miles away. The first census that I happened to check for him was the 1871. It said that he was born in Allhallows, which is in completely the opposite direction. The 1881 said East Peckham which is at least next to Hadlow; the two others gave Hadlow, the right place. A possible explanation is that Allhallows is a popular seaside resort not far from Crayford, but Hadlow is a village down in deepest Kent, and not so familiar to the natives of Crayford. The dialect and perhaps a hearing loss would easily confuse " 'adlow" with "All 'allers".

CHART 2:
Henry Dartnell's Birthplaces

NAME	DATE	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
Henry DARTNELL of Crayford, Kent	1851	34	Hadlow, Kent
	1861	44	Hadlow, Kent
	1871	54	Allhallows, Kent
	1881	64	Peckham, Kent

Another even more problematic case is that of Thomas Bacon, as shown in Chart 3. One wonders if he gave the information himself on all three censuses.

CHART 3:
Thomas Bacon's Birthplaces

NAME	DATE	BIRTHPLACE
Thomas BACON of Saxthorpe, Norfolk	1841	Norfolk
	1851	Guildford, Surrey
	1861	Ireland

Watch Family Dynamics

Children are added and older ones leave home.

Narrow Death Date Range

When one spouse is widowed between decennial censuses, this makes the job of searching for the death of the deceased partner much easier as one only has a 10-year period to do.

Family Movements

Track these by examining not only where they were each 10 years but also the children's birthplaces. In the example in Chart 4, the 1871 census for Sidcup, Kent, England shows the COWLAND's family's movements from 1825 to 1871. This will help to locate them in other censuses. For example in 1861 they could be in Hornsey or East Ham; whereas in 1851 Willesden would be a good place to try.

CHART 4:
The Cowland Family in the 1871 Census for Sidcup, Kent

Given Name	Relationship	Age	[Birth year]	Birthplace
James	Head	45	1825-6	Hornsey, Middx
Anne	Wife	48	1822-3	Meldreth, Cambs
William	Son	20	1850-1	Willesden, Middx
Emma	Daughter	14	1856-7	Kingsland, Middx
Agnes	Daughter	12	1858-9	Hornsey, Middx
Alice	Daughter	7	1863-4	East Ham, Essex

When Were They Married?

Work backwards in censuses to find the earliest-born child. This will at least indicate when they should have been married!

Changing Occupation, or Progression Throughout a Career

Consider Christian Charles DASHWOOD's career as shown from the available censuses in Chart 5.

CHART 5:
Career of Christian C. Dashwood

DATE	OCCUPATION
1841	Artist in Southwark.
1851	Carver & gilder in Southwark.
1861	Not in Southwark; and Holywell Street, Westminster census missing.
1871	Clothier at Holywell Street, Westminster.
1881	Caretaker & office servant at Holywell Street, Westminster.

Of course one should question the drastic change in occupation between 1851 and 1871. Why was this? Either we have two different people, or something happened to change this man's occupation. In this case, my One-Name Study has established that there has only ever been one man with this unusual name. Perhaps a relative died and he inherited a business, or possibly his artistic career dried up, or his health was a problem and necessitated a change.

The genealogist has to imagine possible reasons and then attempt to prove or disprove them. In this case his father died in 1856 leaving him in his will a clothier's business in Holywell Street opposite St. Clement Danes church in The Strand.

ORGANIZATION

All the censuses for England, Wales, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man from 1841 to 1881 are available on microfilm, and the 1891 on microfiche, through the Family History Centers worldwide. Later ones are still held under Rights of Privacy Legislation and will be released 100 years after they were taken *if* suitable legislation is passed to allow this to happen.

The original censuses are held by the British government that created them until they are released to the Public Record Office to become available to us. Deterioration through heavy usage by genealogists is prevented by microfilming or microfiching by the PRO itself, or by the LDS church and these formats will be the ones you will use. Unless you are able to visit each area archives or County Record Office you will find it easiest to order microforms through your FHC.

For the 1891, which comes out on fiches, it is possible to buy them for yourself – at a price. The Public Record Office charges £7.95 (about $20 Cdn) per piece containing 1-6 fiches. Compare with the price of 30¢ per fiche (thus under $2.00 Cdn per piece) to bring them in to your Family History Center! A collaborative effort by a keen group allows a good collection to be built up where everyone can use it.

In order to effectively find and use census returns one has to understand both the British Piece Numbering System and the LDS, more properly the GSU (Genealogical Society of Utah), Film or Fiche Numbers.

Chart 6 gives an example of these numbers for the six censuses.

CHART 6:
Piece and Film Numbers for English & Welsh Censuses

For example, for Chelmsford, Essex the complete references are:

DATE	GROUP + CLASS/ PIECE NUMBERS	MICROFORM NUMBERS
1841	H.O.107/325	0,241,364
1851	H.O.107/1775	0,207,422
1861	R.G.9/1079	0.542,749
1871	R.G.10/1662	0,829,953
1881	R.G.11/1762 and 1763	1,341,424
1891	R.G.12/1384 – 1389 (6 piece numbers)	6096495-6 (6) (2 sets, total 6 fiches)

The Public Record Office (PRO) has assigned *Group Numbers* for the censuses according to their provenance; H.O. stands for Home Office, whilst R.G. for Registrar General, the departments which administered these at the relevant times. Next comes the *Class Number*: 107 contains both 1841 and 1851 censuses, and they can be easily distinguished because 1841 is in vertical (portrait) format whereas the 1851 has horizontal (landscape) pages. In the R.G. series the class number 9 contains 1861, 10 the 1871, 11 the 1881, 12 the 1891 and 13 the 1901 censuses respectively.

Each section of the census consisting of a small town, or group of villages, or part of a city is given a *Piece Number*.

A forward slash mark (/) separates the Group & Class number from the *Piece Number* assigned to an individual area, as can be seen in Chart 6.

Each film (1841 – 1881) containing one or more Pieces, has a GSU *Film Number* used throughout the world at Family History Centers. Each Piece of the 1891 is assigned one *Fiche Number*, and there may be 2-6 microfiches in each such set.

Structure of Films & Fiches

The Pieces have been filmed numerically, each film having one or more Pieces on it, in number order. Occasionally a Piece is so large that it requires two films.

Each Piece is comprised of several Enumeration Districts, each the responsibility of one enumerator (see Chart 7). The order on the schedule is that in which he, (or she from 1891), walked his route. There are two sets of numbers on the pages, often a source of confusion for the newcomer. Enumeration Districts are paginated with small printed *Page Numbers* on every page.

Pieces are foliated with large hand-stamped *Folio Numbers* in the upper right hand corner of only the right hand pages. A RH page is called 'r' (recto = right, in Latin), whereas the next page, which has no Folio # is referred to as 'v' (verso = reverse, in Latin) thus 6r is followed by 6v then 7r and 7v etc.

CHART 7:
Ther Structure of a GSU English/Welsh Census Film 1851-1881

PIECE NUMBER	FOLIO NUMBER (STAMPED)	PAGE NUMBER (PRINTED)
RG9/ 678 *Enum District 1* Town part 1 - (streets x,y,z)	1r	5
	1v	6
	2r	7
	2v	8
	3r	9
	3v etc.	10 etc.
to (say)	48v	100
Enum District 2 Town part 2 (streets p,q,r)	49r	1
	49v	2
	50r etc.	3 etc.
to say	100v	102
to (say) *Enum District 9* Village A	788r	86
RG9/679 *Enum District 10* Village B	1r	1
	1v etc.	2 etc.
to (say) **RG9/ 683**	366v	34

There are Piece Numbers RG9/ 678 to 683 on this film. They will be areas close to each other except in 1841 which is arranged alphabetically by parish. *The Piece # and Folio # are all you need to identify a page to anyone in England or elsewhere.* Many people also record the Enumeration District and the Page Number as well. One should of course keep a record of the GSU Film Number.

Each Enumeration District starts with a Description Page which includes the Superintendent's District and Sub District names, Enumeration District Number, and the name of the Enumerator. This is followed by the statistical summary and affidavit of the enumerator, example pages and definitions. These common preliminary pages may be paginated as i, ii, iii etc. and may not always have been filmed for every enumeration district as they are the same every time.

Only then do the actual pages of Returns start, copied from the householders' schedules by the enumerator in the order in which he walked his route.

Structure of an 1841 Census Film

The 1841 census was organized differently from later ones. Each parish may have one or more Enumeration Districts, and these have been collected together in *Books*. One book usually contains all of one parish and is identified with a handwritten number on the front page. This number may be in the form of a fraction such as 325/6, meaning Piece 325/Book 6. Each book is foliated separately with those large numbers stamped in the top Right hand corner. Several books have then been combined to form a Piece. This means that each Piece can have several folio 6's. Thus for 1841 *only* one has to quote the piece #, book # and folio #.

Structure of an 1891 Census Fiche

Each Piece is on a separate fiche set comprising 2-6 fiches. Very pragmatically the GSU started their fiche numbering sequence at Piece RG12/0001 and the two systems are thus in the same order.

If your Family History Center or other library arranges them this way it is simple to find the right fiche by either GSU fiche number or Piece number.

Be aware that the censuses are arranged in the same Registration Districts as are used for the Civil Registration system. These Districts overlap and ignore county boundaries thus it makes life extremely difficult for the patron if a library attempts to arrange by county. References from the Family History Library Catalogue, as well as from street or nominal indexes, are given numerically not geographically.

Each fiche was arranged and filmed on the European system, in rows from left to right as in Chart 8.

CHART 8:
European Style Fiche in Rows

1r	1v	2r	2v	3r	3v	4r	4v	5r	5v
6r	6v	7r	7v	8r	8v	9r	9v	10r	10v
11r	11v	12r	12v	13r	13v	14r	14v	15r	15v
16r	16v	17r	17v	18r	18v	19r	19v	20r	20v

Thus a family starting on folio 6v will be continued to the right on folio 7r, perhaps with the surname only noted as 'Ditto'.

Those conditioned to the North American style of fiche arrangement in columns, (Chart 9), will need to resist reading from top to bottom in order to obtain intelligible data. Read these fiches only from left to right!

CHART 9:
North American Style Fiche in Columns

1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29
2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30
3	7	11	15	19	23	27	31
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32

How to Find Your Census

It is easier to search British censuses in North America or Australia than in Britain - unless you happen to live in the place where every single one of your ancestors have resided back to 1841! The reason for this is that the complete collection of censuses for England and Wales is located only in London and the crowding and waits are unbelievable!

Otherwise, each local CRO or Local Archives has a copy of only its own immediate area, so you have to travel! Although there are over 90 Family History Centers in Britain they have shorter hours, are not so well stocked, and it takes longer for films to come in.

Here we can order any census in Britain (or anywhere in the world!), at the FHCs and read them without lineups or crowds. The loan of the film only costs about $4 and

we have it to ourselves for 4 weeks—not just an hour at a time as occurs sometimes in England because of shortages of readers or copies of the film. You need to find an address at which some member of the family resided close to the time of a census date, ideally before *and* after, but this is rarely possible. Some sources for addresses include:

- ⇨ Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates
- ⇨ Old Letters
- ⇨ Local Directories
- ⇨ Electoral Registers (Voters Lists)
- ⇨ Rates (taxes) books
- ⇨ Military records
- ⇨ Obituaries
- ⇨ Wills

The village name is good enough for rural areas, and a British Gazetteer would give you the population of places at a certain date to find out how big they were. For towns and cities, some idea of the area is helpful, for example a parish or area name, otherwise you will be searching a lot of films. The districts were the same used for civil registration of birth, marriage and death so they are given on certificates. Rosier has published an index of piece numbers for all the districts from 1841 to 1891. The author's *Parishes and Registration Districts in England & Wales* will be essential to decide which district your parish falls into. One lady was successful finding her grandfather after going through 19 films of Glasgow! (At $4 and about 2 hours per film). If you don't know the address or the shortcuts then this is the only way!

The *Group + Class/Piece Numbers* are the numbers you would order at the PRO in London. What we need at the Family History Center are the *Film* or *Fiche Numbers*. At the Family History Center one consults the alphabetical *Census Index for England, Wales, Isle of Man & Channel Islands* fiche 6024509 (5) for the name of the place. The film or fiche number is simply read off the column corresponding to the year required as in Chart 10.

CHART 10:
How to Find the Film/fiche Number for an English or Welsh Cenus

(FICHE 6024509 (5) Example: Newport, Mon

PLACE	PARISH/ TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	FILM NUMBERS 1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	FICHE
Newnham Regis	Newnham Regis	Warws	464176	087333	542936	839249	1341734	6097566	(4)
Newnham-Murren	Newnham-Murren	Oxon	474574	193598	542693	827850	1341315	6096096	(5)
Newport	Newport	Essex	241377	207435	542757	830753	1341438	6096541	(3)
Newport	St. Nicholas Castle	Hamps	288807	193570	542679*	827796	1341288*	6095997*	(3)
Newport	St. Woollos	Monms	438847	104192*	543221	848444	1342266*	6099481*	(3)
				104193*	543222	848445	1342267*	6099488*	(4)
Newport	Newport	Pembs	464343	104239	543245	850859	1342307	6099653	(3)
Newport	Newport	Shrops	474581	087400	542884	836365	1341643	6097244	(3)
Newport Pagnell	Newport Pagnell	Bucks	241218	193631	542714	828772	1341358	6096261	(2)

* = A street index is available. ( ) = number of fiches in set.

Alternatively, in the Family History Library Catalogue (Locality Section) the Piece and Film/Fiche Numbers are given under the PARISH-CENSUS heading, as shown in Chart 11.

CHART 11:
Finding Piece and Film #S in FHLC

Example: St. George the Martyr, Southwark, Surrey
LOCALITY - ENGLAND, SURREY, SOUTHWARK – CENSUS

DATE	DISTRICT	PIECE & FOLIOS	FILM #
1861	Kent Road	RG9/323-328	0542615
1861	Borough Road Kent Road London Road	RG9/329-333	0542616
1861	London Road	RG9/334-338	0542617
1871	Kent Road	RG10/598-599	0818906
1871	Kent Road	RG10/600-601	0818907
1871	Borough Road	RG10/602-603	0818908
1871	Borough Road London Road	RG10/604-605	0818909
1871	London Road	RG10/606-607	0818910
1871	London Road	RG10/608-609	0818911

Street indexes are often available for larger towns and cities both at archives and the FHCs.

Nominal indexes for many censuses have been made usually by volunteers from FHSs, some by first name others merely and less-usefully by surname.

CONTENTS OF THE CENSUSES

Chart 12 summarizes the dates, reference numbers and contents of the English and Welsh census material. The first four censuses, from 1801–1841, were published as numbers only and thus the individual schedules are not available for research. The 1841 census was organized differently and has more limited information than all later ones. The researcher should take particular note that on the 1841 census:

- Ages of those over 14 are rounded down to the nearest 5
- Relationships are not specified
- Specific parish and county of birth are not stated

CHART 12:
The 1801-1901 Censuses of England and Wales

1801-31 are Monday nights, 1841-1901 are Sunday nights.

DATE	GROUP & CLASS #	CONTENTS FOR GENEALOGIST All returns give town and parish
10 Mar 1801	-	Published records only contain numbers. A few individual parish returns are extant, usually giving limited details of only the head of the household.
27 May 1811	-	Same
28 May 1821	-	Same

30 May 1831	-	Same
7 June 1841	H.O. 107	Place, names, ages (rounded down to nearest 5 for those over 15), sex, occupation, whether born in county, Scotland, Ireland or Foreign Parts.
31 March 1851	H.O. 107	Number or name of house, street or place, names, relation to head of family, marital status, sex, actual age, occupation, county and parish of birth, whether blind, or deaf-and-dumb,
8 April 1861	R.G. 9	Same
3 April 1871	R.G. 10	Same + 'whether imbecile, idiot or lunatic'.
4 April 1881	R.G. 11	Same except 'Age *last birthday'*.
6 April 1891	R.G. 12	Same + 'Number of rooms occupied if less than 5', and + 'Whether employer, employed, or neither'.
1 April 1901	R.G. 13	Same + 'Whether working at home'. Will become available in January 2002.

The next census was taken on 2 April 1911 and was somewhat disrupted by the suffragette campaign.

1801 to 1831 Censuses

Personal details from surviving original enumerators lists of a few earlier censuses can be accessed and the reader is referred to *Local Census Listings 1522-1930* by Gibson and Medlycott, and also Chapman's *Pre-1841 Censuses & Population Listings* for what is available. The local county record office will be able to advise on more recent discoveries and some have published details.

The Essex CRO has two booklets of their surviving *Parish Census Listings* detailing many accounts from 1695–1840 for a few dozen parishes. There are several options to consult them:

1. Search the Family History Library Catalogue (Locality Section) for microfilms.
2. Send to appropriate libraries or county record offices in Britain for look-ups or purchase.
3. Contact the local Family History Society to purchase published copies.

As an example, 29 Returns from 17 Surrey parishes have come to light and Chart 13 shows what is available for two of these parishes. They vary from those listing names only, to names and total persons in the household, plus approximate ages, occasional occupations, occupations of *all* householders, area of abode and street addresses.

CHART 13:
Some Extant Surrey Censuses

PARISH	YEAR	CONTENTS
Chobham	1801	Names and numbers
Chobham	1811	Names and numbers
Chobham	1831	Names, numbers, occupations, streets
Mortlake	1801	Names, numbers, few occupations
Mortlake	1811	Names, numbers, few occupations
Mortlake	1821	Names, numbers

Chart 14 gives an example of the actual contents of these surviving returns.

CHART 14:
1801 Chobham, Surrey Return

NAME	William HOWARD	William HOWARD
Occupation of head	Carpenter	Labourer
# of males	4	1
# of females	4	1
Total # persons	8	2
Agricultural	-	1
Commercial	2	-
Other occupations	6	1
Total	8	2

One should not expect the details available in the post-1831 records, and even when 2 or 3 successive censuses exist and the same names are listed in each, it is unwise to assume that they are the same persons or even the same family without corroborative evidence. Christian names are not always given.

The number of males and females listed may include servants. Ages may help in identification of families, but a 70-yr-old with a middle-aged couple and their children could be a grandfather, older brother, visitor or a lodger.

Occasionally original notes survive in other parish records. In Rostherne, Cheshire the 1821 notes were found complete with family names, ages and occupations, see Chart 15.

CHART 15:
1821 Rostherne, Cheshire Census

HOUSE	NAME	TRADE ETC.	AGE
1	Peter WAKE	Farmer	71
	Catherine	His wife	62
	Martha	Daughter	45
	Thomas	Son	36
	Willm ALDERSON	Servant	22
2	Philip BEECROFT	Farmer	78
	Margaret	His wife	62
	Mary Brown	Servant	19
	George Webb	Servant	20
	Thos BEECROFT	Grandson	12

The 1841 Census

This first nominal census is in vertical, or portrait, format and the information taken from householders is shown in Chart 16.

CHART 16:
Details Found on 1841 Census

City or Borough _____ Folio # Parish or Township _____ (RH pages only)	
COLUMN HEADINGS	**NOTES**
PLACE	Street names but no numbers given. May have side of street (e.g. west or east), noted.
HOUSES – Uninhabited - Building	Indicated by 1U (1 uninhabited) Indicated by 1B (1 being built)
HOUSES - Inhabited	Indicated by 1 (1 occupied building). Double slash // between buildings. Single slash / between households.
NAMES of each person who abode therein the preceding night	Only the first or usual given name was required.
AGE and SEX, one column for males and one for females	For those over 14 the age was supposed to be rounded down to the nearest 5.
PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT or of INDEPENDENT MEANS	Many standard abbreviations were used (see Chart 16.)
Where born. Whether born in same County Whether born in Scotland, Ireland or Foreign Parts	 Y for Yes, N for No S for Scotland, I for Ireland, F for Foreign Parts. In practice these are sometimes hard to distinguish.

Note that information on:

- Relationship to Head of household
- Marital condition
- Exact age
- Exact place of birth
- Medical disabilities

which was included in later censuses, was *not* sought in 1841. It should thus *not be inferred unless corroborated by other evidence.*

CHART 17:
Occupational Abbreviations used on the Censuses

Ag. Lab.	Agricultural labourer
Ap./Appr.	Apprentice
Army	Member of HM land forces of whatever rank
Cl.	Clerk
F.S.	Female servant
F.W.K.	Frame work knitter
H.L.W.	Hand loom weaver
H.P.	Pensioner in HM armed forces on half pay.
Ind.	Independent people, those living on their own means
J.	Journeyman
Lab.	Labourer
M.	Manufacturer
m.	Maker e.g. Shoe m.
M.S.	Male servant
N.K.	Not known
Navy	Member of HM naval forces, including marines, of whatever rank
Rail Lab.	Railway labourer
Serv.	Servant
Sh.	Shopman (works in a shop (English usage) /store (North American usage))

The 1841 census also shows itself to be a transitional document by not catering for some of the *special groups* which were accommodated by special forms in later censuses, for example crews of merchant vessels or nightworkers were not counted.

The enumerators were not given very detailed instructions, and this lead to confusion, for example in the case of whether lodgers were to be counted as part of the family, on separate schedules, or even ignored!

The 1851 Census

The format is horizontal, or landscape, and the difference in administration is reflected in the headings which give much more detail about the geography of the area, as in Chart 18.

CHART 18:
Details Found on 1851 Census

Parish or Township _____ **Folio #** **Ecclesiastical District** _____ **(RH pages only)** **City or Borough** _____ **Town** _____ **Village** _____	
COLUMN HEADINGS	**NOTES**
Number of Householders Schedule	These are in the order in which he walked his route.
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Long black line between buildings. Short black line between households.
Name & Surname of each Person who abode in the house on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition	Married, Unmarried or Widowed
Age of Males / Females	In two columns. More accurate estimation of birth dates now possible.
Rank, Profession or Occupation	Employers were expected to note how many employees they had.
Where born	Parish and County of birth given if in same country. Otherwise just the country of birth.
Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb	

The first column no longer gives just the *place* but now the Householder's Schedule #, House # and Road. Note the change in division of houses and households from slashes to long black lines between houses and shorter black lines between households.

The 1861 Census

CHART 19:
Details Found on 1861 Census

Parish or Township _____	**Folio #**
Municipal Borough _____	**(RH pages only)**
Municipal Ward _____	
Parliamentary Borough _____	
Town (not being a City or Borough) _____	
Hamlet or Tything _____	
Ecclesiastical District _____	
COLUMN HEADINGS	**NOTES**
Number of Schedule	
Road, Street etc, and No. or Name of House	
Houses – Inhabited -Uninhabited or Building	Indicated by a number 1. Indicated by 2U or 3B etc.
Name and Surname of each Person	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition	M, U or W.
Age of Males/Females	Two columns
Rank, Profession or Occupation	
Where born	
Whether Blind or Deaf-and-Dumb	

The geographical heading for 1861, (Chart 19), has seven instead of five sections now, and the division between houses and households has been changed back to slashes (// and / respectively).

Large numbers of streets at the end of books and even whole enumeration districts are missing from the 1861, owing to their disintegration from damp during storage.

It had been proposed to have a question on the religious affiliation of household members on the 1861 census but this was later dropped. A humorous item regarding this clause in the census bill has been quoted by Turner.

From 1861 onwards members of the Royal Navy (and passengers) spending the night on board ship anywhere in the world were recorded, as were merchant seamen and passengers on ships in British harbours. The returns for those ships in British waters will be found at the end of the household returns for the registration district in which their next port lay. Those for Royal Navy in foreign waters will be found at the end (highest numbers) of the record class.

The 1871 Census

CHART 20:
Details Found on 1871 Census

Civil Parish or Township _____ **Folio #**	
City or Municipal Borough _____ **(RH pages only)**	
Municipal Ward _____	
Parliamentary Borough _____	
Town (not being a City or Borough) _____	
Village or Hamlet _____	
Ecclesiastical District _____	
COLUMN HEADINGS	**NOTES**
Number of Schedule	W means Welsh used.
Road, Street etc, and No. or Name of House	
Houses – Inhabited - Uninhabited or Building	
Name and Surname of each Person	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition	M, U or W.
Age of Males/Females	Two columns
Rank, Profession or Occupation	
Where born	
Whether Deaf-and-Dumb, Blind, Imbecile or Idiot, or Lunatic	

The only significant difference in 1871, (Chart 20), is the addition of questions relating to imbecility, idiocy or lunacy of household members; an inquiry which was hardly likely to produce very accurate data! This column is affectionately termed the *Deaf & Daft Column!* The use of Welsh is indicated from 1871 onwards by a 'W' under the Schedule No.

The 1881 Census

The two new Sanitary District headings in 1881, (Chart 21), reflect the concern with epidemics such as cholera and typhoid in overcrowded areas. Otherwise the only change is in the age column where *Age last birthday* has been substituted. This combatted the confusion arising from the Victorian predilection of saying one was, say, in one's 21st year rather being age 20.

CHART 21:
Details Found on 1881 Census

Civil Parish or Township _____ **Folio #**
City or Municipal Borough_____ **(RH pages only)**
Municipal Ward _____
Parliamentary Borough _____
Town or Village or Hamlet_____
Urban Sanitary District_____
Rural Sanitary District_____
Ecclesiastical Parish or District_____

COLUMN HEADINGS	NOTES
Number of Schedule	W means Welsh used.
Road, Street etc, and No. or Name of House	
Houses – Inhabited - Uninhabited or Building	
Name and Surname of each Person	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition as to Marriage	M, U or W.
Age last birthday (Males/Females)	Two columns
Rank, Profession or Occupation	
Where born	
Whether Deaf-and-Dumb, Blind, Imbecile or Idiot, or Lunatic.	

The 1891 Census

The headings have been rearranged in 1891, (Chart 22), and now also include the Administrative County.

CHART 22:
Details Found on 1891 Census

Administrative County _____ **Folio #**
Civil Parish _____ **(RH pages only)**
Municipal Borough _____
Municipal Ward _____
Urban Sanitary District _____
Town or Village or Hamlet _____
Rural Sanitary District _____
Parliamentary Borough or Division _____
Ecclesiastical Parish or District _____

COLUMN HEADINGS	NOTES
Number of Schedule	W means Welsh used.
Road, Street etc, and No. or Name of House	
Houses – Inhabited - Uninhabited or Building	
Number of rooms occupied if less than five	
Name and Surname of each Person	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition as to Marriage	M, S (single) or W.
Age last birthday (Males/Females)	Two columns
Profession or Occupation	
Employer,	
Employed	
Neither Employer nor Employed	
Where born	
Whether Deaf-and-Dumb, Blind, Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot.	

Columns now have numbers and there are 4 new columns:

1. Number of Rooms occupied if under five. This was due to concern about overcrowding
2. Whether employer
3. Whether employed
4. Whether neither employer nor employed. It should be recognized that both the self-employed and the unemployed fit into this category.

The term *rank* has now been eliminated from the occupations column.

The 1901 Census

A peek at the next census to become available! In 1901, (Chart 23), the headings have again been modified and a further division of types of buildings has been attempted. The uninhabited ones were classed as *In occupation* by a business or for other purposes, and *Not in occupation* if empty. A further column has been added: *Whether working at home* but it is unclear whether this was intended to cover servants and/or wives. In the *Where born* column better information was collected on those emanating from outside of England & Wales:

- ⇨ If born in Scotland or Ireland the name of the county
- ⇨ If born in a British colony or dependency, which one
- ⇨ If born in a foreign country, which one, and whether she was a British Subject, Naturalized British Subject, or foreign (and which) subject.

CHART 23:
Details Found on 1901 Census

Administrative County _____ **Folio #**
Civil Parish _____ **(RH pages only)**
Ecclesiastical Parish _____
County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District____
Ward of Municipal Borough, or of Urban District _____
Rural District _____
Parliamentary Borough or Division _____
Town or Village or Hamlet _____

COLUMN HEADINGS	NOTES
Number of Schedule	W means Welsh used.
Road, Street etc, and No. or Name of House	
Houses – Inhabited - Uninhabited – In Occupation - - Not in Occupation - Building	
Number of rooms occupied if less than five	
Name and Surname of each Person	
Relation to Head of Family	
Condition as to Marriage	M, S (single) or W.
Age last birthday (Males/Females)	Two columns
Profession or Occupation	
Employer, Worker or Own account	
Working at Home	
Where born	
Whether Deaf-and-Dumb, Blind, Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot.	

The 1901 will become available in January 2002. There is a limited search for a hefty fee (£40) now, if you are a direct descendant or proven next-of-kin, and have a name and an address. Write for application form to:

Office of National Statistics
Room 4303, Segensworth Road, Titchfield,
Fareham, Hampshire PO15 5RR

You will only receive the ages and birthplaces of all named persons. I did use this method in 1984 with the 1891 census when I had tried all other alternatives and it solved my problem as follows:

My grandfather THOM always said that his father, Frank, came down from Cruden, a village near Peterhead in Scotland. I could not find a suitable birth registration or baptism in Scotland, nor could I find him on the Scottish censuses from 1851 to 1881. The only thing left was to find him on a census in England. So I decided to try the only address I had close to a census date, in Battersea where he had a son born in February 1891. I asked for the birth date and place for all Francis and Frank THOMs at 108 Surrey Lane, Battersea. (You can name as many people as you want). The letter said that *…'On the 5 April 1891 the under mentioned. persons were residing at 108 Surrey Lane, Battersea*:'

NAME	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH
Frank THOM	41	London, Rotherhithe
Francis THOM	5	London, Poplar

The boy Francis is grandpa's brother whilst Frank is his father, born only a few miles away at Rotherhithe, Surrey! I then found his birth certificate in 1849 quite easily at St. Catherine's House and the family on earlier censuses. It turned out that it was *his* father, another Francis, who had come down from Scotland before 1836.

CHART 24:
Census Relationship Definitions

- A *Boarder* is one who boards (eats) with the family and shares accommodation.
- *In-Laws* didn't have the narrow meaning it has today; in the 19th century it meant anyone related in the eyes of the law, for example stepchildren.
- A *Lodger* rents own room and feeds himself.
- A *Nurse Child* is ambiguous; it can mean anything from a child staying for one night, to a wet-nurse arrangement, older child-care, or adoption.
- The term *Scholar* is misleading—it meant little before the 1870 School Act and certainly did not mean that they went to school full-time. Even casual attendance at Sunday School came into this category, so don't build any dreams of precocious infants!
- A *Servant out of place* was out of work.
- A *Victualler* retails food whereas a *Licensed Victualler* sells beer & liquor.
- A *Visitor* is not normally resident, and is usually a relative or friend of the family. Note their birthplace as there may be a family connection.

The instructions were not always understood or even followed.

Nifty Notes for All Censuses

Parish

Note in particular the parish for this will be the your first stop when trying to find your family on parish registers during this time period. If their district covered more than one parish most enumerators noted when one parish ended and another began, often with lines drawn across the whole page.

USD & RSD

These are abbreviations that often confound the novice as they can also be found on certificates. They stand for *Urban Sanitary District* and *Rural Sanitary District,* and have to do with sewage disposal jurisdictions.

Ecclesiastical District

This usually indicates the parish but is sometimes interpreted to mean the mother church of the diocese, which isn't very helpful for those searching for a parish register.

Householder Schedule Number

An enumerator would walk up one side of a street, then turn down a side-road and back up the other side to the original street. His schedule numbers would reflect this, and therefore a long street with many side-roads may be split into many parts, often in different enumeration districts as well.

House Number & Street Name

Victorian cities grew rapidly and street building and renaming occurred frequently, which confuses the searcher. In addition, don't expect to find the neat, logical street numbering system with which we are nowadays familiar, odds on one side, evens on the other, all in one sequence. Over 100 years ago any number could be on either side, and there may have been several sequences of 1-10 in one street!

Uninhabited Buildings

These are noted on the schedules; in Islington in 1851 there is a note by one of these reading *Site of Bed Factory - No Overnight Accommodation!*

Name

Only the first or usual given name was required but a middle name or initial may be given. Nicknames bearing no resemblance to the registered name are frequently encountered. Use of the word *ditto* for repeated surnames makes picking out surnames much easier on reading the returns. Enumerators were also fond of using the abbreviation *d°* for *ditto.*

Initials and abbreviations such Jas, J^no^, Jos, Thos, and Wm. were frequently used to speed up the task of transcribing from the householders schedules into the enumerators books.

Relationship to Head of Household

Be careful to note lodgers, servants, apprentices etc.- may also be related, for example by marrying into the family later, or as nieces, aunts and so forth. Censuses often gives in-laws names!

Some other 'relationship' terms are open to many interpretations:

- the *servant* who may be a poor country cousin, or the term
- the *housekeeper* might conceal an unconventional marital relationship.

Be careful, the relationship to the head of the household may *not* be same as the relationship to his wife. Thus in 1851 my THOM family are listed as in Chart 25.

CHART 25:
THOM Family in 1851 in Rotherhithe, Surrey

NAME	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	AGE
Francis THOM	Head	38
Mary THOM	Wife	56
Rachael THOM	Daughter	10
Isabella THOM	Daughter	6
Rachael THOM (sic)	Daughter	8
Mary THOM	Daughter	4
Francis THOM	Son	2

Francis's wife Mary, at 56, is unlikely to be the mother of any of these children, and in fact their mother died of cholera two years previously on her 37th birthday.

There are many second marriages where a step-relationship is not obvious, especially when a wife's child's has assumed the stepfather's name. Occasionally the meaning of *relationship* could be hopelessly misconstrued by the householder and/or enumerator, for example in the case of the farm labourer living in a shed at the bottom of a farmer's garden who described his relationship to the head of the household as "friendly."

Pauline Litton, in some of her many eminently practical and well-researched articles in Family Tree Magazine, has good advice on interpretation of relationships and many other items in the census returns.

Occupation

In the era of beedles, lamplighters and slop sellers the researcher will need access to a good dictionary of old occupations. Some words have even changed their meaning over the course of 160 years and it is always wise to not make assumptions. An Oxford Dictionary will give many definitions of old occupations and there are several specialist indexes available including those by Culling and Waters. Even more comprehensive will be the 2001 edition of *What Did They Do?* by the present author.

The reader is encouraged to study the chapter on *Occupations in the Censuses* in Higgs' books for explanations of how the economy changed from a master/journeyman/apprentice system in 1841 to an employer/employee one in 1891.

Employers were supposed to state how many men and how many boys they employed. He also discusses the classification systems for different types of employment, so important for the government planners. The army of clerks who went through the censuses doing the classifying left a trail of ticks and check marks – often obliterating significant details that the modern researcher needs!

Although most people were truthful about their occupations, it is unlikely that prostitutes, pickpockets and others outside the law would be so. One occasionally comes across someone with a sense of humour, such as fathers who described the occupations of small children as *sleeping and eating, getting into mischief,* and *tormenting the cat*! One 52-year-old man in Clapham, Surrey gave his occupation in 1881 as *Don't work, wife does.*

Birthplace

The householder was instructed to write down both parish and county of birth from 1851 onwards. Some gave a village rather than a parish, some even a street, and these can be quite helpful. Others just gave a city, which can be downright unhelpful! Lazy enumerators transcribed whole pages with no counties if they were all in the local one. Many other anomalies exist, and the researcher should be particularly careful when the county name is given in a different hand than the parish. This is likely the government clerk's first wild guess, so could be suspect. In cities it was quite common to give the parish name only, leaving the reader to assume it was the same city and county. This can cause problems

for those who haven't familiarized themselves with a good map of the area. For example, in Clerkenwell, Middlesex a reference to St. Andrews as the place of birth, with no other identifying geographical information caused a novice, (probably a golfer), to assume that the fellow was born in the well-known Scottish *town* of St. Andrews. It was far more probable that what was meant was the next door parish of St. Andrews, Holborn, Middlesex.

Beware of place name changes; a good gazetteer of Norfolk will guide you to the fact that Lynn is now King's Lynn, and that Yarmouth, Norfolk is also known as Great Yarmouth, and that there is another Yarmouth on the Isle of Wight.

Institutions

The inmates are not always in alphabetical order, and sometimes were referred to by initials only especially in mental asylums and prisons where the governor could use this method at his discretion.

Shipping Schedules

The first page showed details of the ship:

- Name.
- Official Registration # and port.
- Tonnage.
- Description (e.g. sailing barge).
- Which trade (e.g. Home).
- Name of Master.
- Where the vessel was on census night .
- Numbers of any crew and passengers who spent
- the night on shore.

The Second page gave the name of the ship and details of persons aboard.

From 1871 there were special arrangements made for the army and other kinds of sailors, as well as for nightworkers and itinerants. However one still comes across fairly frequent examples of the kind: *10 gypsies camped on the heath - wouldn't give their names* at the end of a regular Enumeration District.

Ticks or Check Marks

Those made by the clerks counting off the responses to certain questions create confusion especially on microforms where we don't see the original colours of the pens or crayons used.

Errors

Human errors are frequent in censuses, even though these are an important source of primary evidence. In Chart 25 above my 2GG Francis THOM seems to have two daughters named Rachael. The third child was actually Elizabeth! This is why the thorough researcher prefers three items of proof for each linkage. For further details on this subject kindly refer to the author's *How Do I Prove It?* Inevitably some people were missed, even in 1991 about 2% of the population, (about 1 million people), were not enumerated, according to Herber. There are hosts of reasons; one of the more amusing is that in 1851 in Lambeth, Surrey, where the enumerator reports about 6 Rodway Buildings: *Two old ladies reported insane, could not get the door opened.* The only information he recorded about them was a tactful 'over 20' in the age column!

Double Entries

These are not unknown and occasionally result in the detection of bigamy by a man residing in two places with two different wives and children. The example from my own family is more prosaic, just a son enumerated at both his father's and his mother's address, (Chart 26).

CHART 26:
Double Census Entry in 1871

In Dover Road, Bexley, Kent. All birthplaces in Kent.

Name	Rel	U/M	Age	Occupation	Born
Jane C. TOPPING	Wife	M	48	Shopkeeper	Lewisham
Emma J. "	Dau	U	23	Dressmaker	Crayford
Harriett "	Dau	U	19	-	Bexley
Stephen G. "	Son	U	14	Cartridge maker	Dartford
Laura E. "	Dau	U	11	-	Dartford
Ellen E. "	Dau	U	7	Scholar	Dartford
Louisa A. "	Dau	U	3	-	Dartford

In Plumstead Rd, Plumstead, Kent. All birthplaces in Kent.

Name	Rel	U/M	Age	Occupation	Born
John TOPPING	Visitor	U (sic)	53	Printer compositor	Crayford
Charles "	Visitor	U	17	Lab., Royal Arsenal	Crayford
George "	Visitor	U	15	Ditto	Crayford

John & Jane only had two sons, John Charles and Stephen George, both of whom were known by their middle names, as shown in Plumstead with father. Mother was more precise, giving middle initials for all her children.

Perhaps the landlord gave the information for the men in Plumstead? Plenty of other information indicates that Stephen G. and George were the same young man.

The example points out that names, marital status, ages, occupations and birthplaces are not always shown exactly the same in every return! It very much depended on who gave the information.

A more famous person who has a double entry is the music hall artist Charles Chaplin—not the movie star or even his father, but another man entirely. Stella Colwell has described this case in the process of investigating *the* Charlie Chaplin's ancestry.

In the 1891 St. Mary Newington, Surrey returns two schedules were filled out for 38 Albert Street. One by the head who recorded Charles as his boarder, and one by Mr. Chaplin himself occupying two rooms, hence it appears as if there are two different men with incredibly similar personal details, living at the same address.

The Woes of an Enumerator

They were not given detailed enough instructions and they were not well paid. The following comment by the enumerator is found in Allhallows, Barking in 1851:

> *The enumeration of this district was undertaken by me in the belief that I should be fairly paid for my services. I was not aware that all the particulars were to be entered by the enumerator in a book, the work without that being ample for the sum paid, nor had I any idea of the unreasonable amount of labour imposed.*
>
> *The distribution, collection etc. of the schedules together with the copying of the same, occupied from 2 to 3 hours for every 60 persons enumerated, and for this - the equivalent - ONE SHILLING!!*
>
> *What man possessing the intelligence and business habits necessary for the undertaking would be found to accept it, if aware of the labour involved? How then can a correct return of the population be expected?*
>
> *He who proposed the scale of remuneratio, should, in justice, be compelled to enumerate a large district, such as this, upon the terms he has himself fixed.*

STREET INDEXES

Street Indexes are available at the Public Record Office, other archives and Family History Centers for many cities and towns with a population over 40,000. Use of these indexes has always been difficult to understand and causes many frustrations for FHC patrons. I have explained them fully here, with lists of what is available and clear instructions on how to use them.

There are two Series of Indexes that may be encountered at Family History Centers. You can discover which you have by checking Chart 27.

CHART 27:
Fiche Numbers for Census Street Indexes

YEAR	OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES
1841	6026393 (9)	6036878-884 (24)
1851	6054458-76 (49)	6036885-900, 6037052 (74)
1861	6026702 (19)	6036787-802 (22)
1871	6054442-57 (60)	6036901-918 (72)
1881	6026715 (44)	6036694-715, 6036919-22, 6037051 (147)
1891	6036581-604 (129)	6036923-959 (188)

The *Old Series* came as part of the set of reference books on microfiche which used to be supplied to all Family History Centers. The *New Series,* issued in 2000, are much more desirable because much retyping has been achieved and many more cities are now included (see Chart 28.)

If your FHC doesn't yet have the new series, how about suggesting their purchase, or even better, getting a group of interested researchers to order it in (total cost $79.05 US)?

CHART 28:
Old & New Series Cities with Street Indexes

YEAR	OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES
1841	3 cities + 22 London areas	39 cities + 22 London
1851	78 cities + 32 London areas	115 cities + 43 London
1861	50 cities + 13 London area	92 cities + 45 London
1871	80 cities + 38 London areas	92 cities + 39 London
1881	154 cities + 36 London areas	155 cities + 37 London
1891	171 cities + 37 London areas	183 cities + 37 London

Although FHC Directors were alerted to the New Series in their May 2000 Memorandum from the Family History Library, it is likely that the Old Series will be in use for some time yet in certain centers. I have therefore included instructions for both series, separately, in this volume. The instructions for the Old Series with the key to city fiche numbers in Appendix A and the instructions for the New Series with the key to city fiche numbers in Appendix B.

Old Series Census Street Indexes

Instructions

Street Index fiches are referred to by their Set Number and then Page Number, which is found under the fiche number in the RH corner of the fiche header.

The type of index format is indicated on the appendix charts. Where there are separate indexes for special groups these are arranged in the order in which they occur after the streets A-Z on the fiche. Where no separate indexes are shown then check both individually *and* by category in the alphabetical street index. The following separate indexes *may* be present:

A	Army
I	Institutions
P	Public Houses
S	Ships
W	Places of Worship

For lists of cities and the fiche numbers on which to find their street indexes please turn to Appendix A.

Many smaller places, now enveloped as suburbs of larger towns or cities, were included in the street indexes. An index to these can be found on fiche 6026692 (2) *Register of Towns Indexed by Streets for the 1841-1881 Census of England and Wales*. This fiche set only contains the 1841 to 1881 censuses. An example is shown in Chart 29.

CHART 29:
Register of Towns Indexed by Streets (Fiche 6026692) Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

TOWN	PARISH	COUNTY	INDEXED UNDER	VOLUME	MICROFICHE	PART #
Newlands	Crosthwaite	Cumb	Cockermouth	25	6026715	42
Newport	Newport	Hamps [sic]	Isle of Wight	6	6026715	7, 8
Newport	St. Woollos	Monms	Newport	25	6026715	42
Newsham	Egglescliffe	Durham	Stockton	23	6026715	38, 39

The Volume and Part #s refer to the Street Indexes themselves which are found on fiche and are in the reference collection on fiches at every FHC.

Description of Old Street Indexes 1841

Fiche 60263939 (9)

Cities of Leeds, Liverpool, Southampton and 22 parts of Greater London. Many old, typewritten indexes of different kinds. They all give the Piece Number which is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Two main kinds of columns:

- First column headed *Bundle, Piece, Reference, Ref. No, District,* or *no heading*. This is the Piece Number
- Other columns not identified (could be Book & Folio #s)
- First column headed *Reel* (the Piece Number)
- Other columns are headed *Enum(eration) Dist(rict), Schedule No, Parish.*

Description of Old Street Indexes 1851

Fiches 6054458-76 (49)

All major cities and towns (78) throughout England & Wales and most (32 parts) of Greater London. The cities and towns are partly alphabetically arranged on the fiches, with additions at the end.

The series consists of many old, typewritten indexes of different kinds. The *first column* is always the Piece Number and is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page. Other columns may, (amongst other less helpful parameters), give the Enumeration District and/or Folio Number but it is not always clear what they mean.

Description of Old Street Indexes 1861

Fiches 6026702 (19)

Most major cities and towns (50) throughout England & Wales and some (13 parts) of Greater London. The cities and towns are in Piece Number order on the fiches. They are tiny nanofiche (14 x 14 double pages) thus a high magnification fiche lens is necessary. Many readers have two lenses for this purpose.

The series consists of several kinds of typewritten indexes. The *first column* is always the Piece Number and is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page. Other columns may, (amongst other less helpful parameters), give the Enumeration District and/or Folio Number but it is not always clear what they mean.

All fiched sideways—a major pain as fiche readers don't rotate! You still read in rows from left to right, but heads are to left not at top.
All on one fiche set 6026702 (19)

Description of Old Street Indexes 1871

Fiches 6054442-57 (60)

All major cities and towns (80) throughout England & Wales and (38 parts) of Greater London. Most of the cities and towns are in alphabetical order on the fiches, with some additions at the end. Those in Greater London are grouped under L.

The series consists of several kinds of typewritten indexes. The *first column* is always the Piece Number and is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page. Other columns may, (amongst other less helpful parameters), give the Enumeration District and/or Folio Number but it is not always clear what they mean.

Description of Old Street Indexes 1881

Fiche 6026715 (44)

All on one fiche set 6026715 (44).
All major cities and towns (154) throughout England & Wales and (36 parts) of Greater London. The cities and towns are in piece number order on the fiches.

The series consists of several kinds of typewritten indexes. The *first column* is always the Piece Number and is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page. Other columns may, (amongst other less helpful parameters), give the Enumeration District and/or Folio Number but it is not always clear what they mean.

Description of Old Street Indexes 1891

Fiches 6036581-604 (129)

All major cities and towns (171) throughout England & Wales and (37 parts) of Greater London. The cities and towns are in piece number order on the fiches.

All are computer-generated indexes with these columns:

- ⇨ First column *To Order Your Film/Reference* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
- ⇨ Second column *Find Your Place/Enum. Dist* gives Enumeration District #s.

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Working from a Street Address Old Series

First - Consult microfiches for your city. Find the list of reference numbers as in Chart 30.

The *Old Series* is very variable as to the columns of numbers provided. The first one may be headed *Bundle, Reference, Ref. No., District, Piece* or have no heading at all. It is the Piece Number and is needed to find the film number in step 2. Other columns may indicate the *Enumeration District, Folio*, or *Book* # (1841 only) and these help to find your place on the film.

CHART 30:
Street Index Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Mon

STREET	SUPT. REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT	SUB DISTRICT	ENUM DISTRICT
Lime Street	585	2D	21
Limekiln Cottage	585	3B	9
Limekiln Row	585	4B	8
Little Barn Farm	585	1B	9

Second - Go to first page of city listing to find the microfilm or microfiche number as in Chart 31.

CHART 31:
Front Page of Street Index Showing Film or Fiche Numbers Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	ENUM DISTRICT	MICROFILM NUMBER
585	1A	1-6	1342265
585	1B	7-13	1342265
585	1C	14-22	1342265
585	2A	1-6	1342266
585	2B	7-12	1342266
585	2C	13-18	1342266
585	2D	19-22	1342266
585	2E	23-26	1342266
585	2F	27-31	1342267
585	2G	32-26	1342267 Newport Union Workhouse
585	2H	Shipping	1342267
585	3A	1-7	1342267
585	3B	8-13	1342267
585	3C	14-16	1342268
585	4A	1-4	1342268
585	4B	5-9	1342268
585	4C	10-13	1342268

Working from a Piece Number or a Subdistrict Name Old Series

If you obtain information from a *Nominal Index* this will give a reference to a piece and folio number.

If you only have a *Subdistrict Name*, for example from a certificate, use the same procedure as for Piece Numbers. Only some of the Old Series have these subdistricts listed.

First - Refer to one of the other header pages for the district in the Old Series as in Chart 32.

Second - Go to the first page of city listing to find the microfilm or microfiche number as in Chart 31.

CHART 32:
Details of Reference Numbers on Second Page of Street Index Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

CENSUS	REGISTER (PIECE #)	DISTRICT	SUB-DIST	ENUM. DIST
RG11	5258	585	1A	1-6
RG11	5259	585	1B	7-11
RG11	5260	585	1C	14-22

Institutions, Pubs and Ships are indexed after the Street section. Use their indexes first, (Charts 33-35) then proceed to the first page, as in Chart 31.

CHART 33:
Index to Institutions Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

INSTITUTION	SUPT. REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT	SUB-DIST	ENUM DIST
Barracks	585	2G	34
House of Refuge, Stow Hill	585	2A	6
Industrial Home, Cardiff Rd	585	2E	26
Infirmary & Dispensary, Stow Hill	585	2A	6
Newport Union Schools, Hill Street	585	1A	2
Newport Union Workhouse, Stow Hill$	585	2G	
Nurses Houses, Victoria Place	585	3B	11

CHART 34:
Index to Public Houses (PUBS) Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

NAME OF PUB and STREET	SUPT. REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT	SUB-DIST	ENUM DIST
Bush Inn, Bush Row	585	4B	7
Bush Inn, Pye Corner	585	3A	5
Butchers Arms Inn, Kasaycurmur	585	4C	10
Cambrian Inn, Commercial Road	585	2A	2

CHART 35:
Index to Ships (Vessels) Old Series

Example: 1881 Newport, Monmouthshire

NAME OF SHIP	SUPT. REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT	SUB-DIST RICT	CLASS OF VESSEL & TONNAGE
Expertise	585	2H	138 tons
Felix Cheoplib	585	2H	107 tons
Fitzroy	585	2H	Screw Steamer
George	585	2H	42 tons
Hazard	585	2H	Steam Tug
Hoop	585	2H	Schooner

New Series Census Street Indexes

Instructions

Street Index fiches are referred to by their Set Number and then Page Number, which is found under the fiche number in the right hand corner of the fiche header.

The type of index format is indicated on the appendix charts. Where there are separate indexes for special groups these are arranged in the order in which they occur after the streets A-Z on the fiche. Where no separate indexes are shown then check both individually *and* by category in the alphabetical street index. The following separate indexes *may* be present:

A	Army
I	Institutions
P	Public Houses
S	Ships
W	Places of Worship

For lists of cities and the fiche numbers on which to find their street indexes please turn to Appendix B.

Many smaller places, now enveloped as suburbs of larger towns or cities, were included in the street indexes. An updated fiche index is promised from the Family History Library soon (May 2000 Memorandum). Until this arrives from Salt Lake please use a map to find if your place is now a suburb of a city. If it is, then it is *likely* (but not guaranteed) to be indexed with it in the 19th century censuses.

General Comments on New Street Indexes

What Is Included

- There are many more cities and towns included, especially for the 1841 to 1871.
- Many, especially 1841, 1851, 1881 and 1891, are new computer-generated indexes. They are much better organized, easier to read and the index references are standardized and their use is made clear.
- Missing sections of streets and districts are noted.
- New indexes give alternate street names and cross references to named houses and terraces in their streets.

General problems

- Cities and towns are in Piece Number order, but alphabetical by city would be more user friendly.
- Even though many are new computer-generated indexes there are still some old, faint typescript indexes which are illegible in several places.

- Why didn't they all get retyped? Consider 1861 where Bermondsey is beautiful, but the next one (Lambeth) is atrocious.
- Duplicate and missing pages throughout, especially 1861 and 1871.
- Spelling on the header pages which give the microfilm numbers has not been proofread and contains many errors.
- Occasionally there are two indexes for the same city. Check both!
- Streets not always in strict alphabetical order.
- Pages not always headed correctly.
- Not all cities included are listed on the Tables of Contents for each volume.

Institutions, Pubs and Ships

- Not all cities have their Institutions, Public Houses and Ships indexed either integrated with the streets or as separate lists.
- Shipping Indexes. Even inland towns have rivers and canals. Ships' lists *may* include land-based marine installations such as lighthouses, canals and bridges.
- Sloppy headings, for example some Ships lists are headed Public Houses.
- If the Union Workhouse is situated elsewhere then this is noted.
- Some Institution, Pubs and Ships Indexes are out of order; they are not at the end but inserted somewhere in the middle, or even before the header page! Consistency would be far better.

- Sometimes the Institutions, Pubs and Ships are only integrated into the main Street Index. Others are only on separate indexes, others in both, and even others may have some items in the main street index and some in the special index. The reader is advised to check *all* possibilities.

Index style
The new Street Indexes have the following headings:

⇨ *To Find (or Order) Your Film - Reference* column gives the full group, class and piece #s;
⇨ *To Find Your Place on the Film* column gives folio #(s)

Description of New Street Indexes 1841

Fiches 6036878-884 (24)
36 cities and towns and 16 parts of London added, for a total of 77 areas. Towns with street indexes are arranged in Piece Number order not alphabetically. Mostly are newly typed with individual Institutions, Pubs and a Boat/Ship category integrated within the Street index. A few have separate lists or partial separate lists.

⇨ First column *To Order Your Film* or *Film Reference* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
⇨ Second column *To Find Your Place On The Film* gives Book and Folio #s

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Description of New Street Indexes 1851

Fiches 6036885-900, 6037052 (74)

37 cities and towns and 11 parts of London added, for a total of 158 areas. Towns with street indexes are arranged in Piece Number order not alphabetically and most have been newly typed. London and some others have individual Institutions, Pubs and a Boat/Ship category integrated within the Street index. Most have separate lists or partial separate lists.

- ⇨ First column *To Order (*or *Find) Your Film* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
- ⇨ Second column *To Find Your Place On The Film* gives Book and Folio #s

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Description of New Street Indexes 1861

Fiches 6036787-802 (22)

42 cities and towns and 32 parts of London added, for a total of 137 areas. Towns with street indexes are arranged in Piece Number order not alphabetically. These are tiny nanofiche (14 x 14 double pages) thus need a high magnification lens to view them.

Many fiche readers have two lenses for this purpose. Most have been newly typed giving house numbers, and with missing streets noted.

All Greater London indexes have Institutions, Pubs and Ships integrated into main Street indexes. Most others have separate lists or partial separate lists.

- ⇨ First column *To Order (*or *Find) Your Film* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
- ⇨ Second column *To Find Your Place On The Film* gives Book and Folio #s

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Description of New Street Indexes 1871

Fiches 6036901-18 (72)

12 cities and towns and 1 part of London added, for a total of 131 areas. Towns with street indexes are arranged in Piece Number order not alphabetically. Much has been retyped and is excellent, giving house numbers, and with missing streets noted. The first page of each fiche set has a complete list of Piece Numbers 1-5764 with corresponding film numbers.

All Greater London indexes have Institutions, Pubs and Ships integrated into main Street indexes. Most others have separate lists or partial separate lists.

- ⇨ First column *To Order (*or *Order) Your Film* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
- ⇨ Second column *To Find Your Place On The Film* gives Book and Folio #s

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Description of New Street Indexes 1881

Fiches 6036694-715, 6036919-22, 6037051 (147)

One town and a part of London added, for a total of 192 areas. Towns are arranged in Piece Number order *and* most are newer typewritten indexes but there are some old, very faint sections; compare 6036705 Nantwich (new) followed by Chester (old, faint). Most have columns for *Supt Reg Dist* (Piece Number), *Sub-District,* and *Enumeration District.* The 2nd set of Greater London, which come at the end and are labeled *Supplement* and *Addendum*, have the new columns *Piece Number of Your Film,* and *To Find Place on Film* (Folio Number).

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Description of New Street Indexes 1891

Fiches 6036923-959 (188)

12 towns added, for a total of 220 areas. Towns are arranged in Piece Number order not alphabetically. All are computer generated indexes giving house numbers and noting missing streets. The columns are:

- ⇨ First column *To Find Your Film / Reference* gives Group/Class/Piece #s
- ⇨ Second column *To Find Your Place on the Film* gives Folio #s

The Piece Number is used to identify the film number from the chart on the front page.

Working from an Address New Series

First - Consult microfiches for your city. Find the list of reference numbers as in Chart 36.

The *New Series* is simpler to use, especially where the institutions etc. are integrated with the streets into one index. The headings are easy to understand.

CHART 36:
Street Index New Series

Example: 1841 Chelsea, Middlesex

STREET (INSTITUTIONS, PUBS, & SHIPS)	TO FIND YOUR FILM (PIECE NUMBER)	TO FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE FILM	
		BOOK (1841 only)	FOLIO
Schools:	HO 107/688	16	37-39
School of Discip- line for Females			13-14
Tryon House, Sloane Street	HO 170/687	7	
Seaford Terrace, part of Keppel St.	HO 107/688	5	32-34
Sloane Square 1-14	HO 107/687	4	18-20
15-22	HO 107/687	7	18-19
23-26	HO 107/687	4	20
27-55	HO 107/688	15	5-10

Second - Go to first page of city listing to find the microfilm or microfiche number as in Chart 37.

CHART 37:
Front Page of Street Index Showing Film or Fiche Numbers New Series

Example: 1841 Chelsea, Middlesex

District	Bundle No	Sub District	Enumeration	Microfilm Number*
2	687			438803
2	688			438804
2	689			438805
2	690			438806
2	732			438834
2	738			438839

* Microfilm numbers should have 7 digits, thus a zero should be placed in front of each of these film numbers.

Working from a Piece Number or a Subdistrict Name New Series

If you obtain information from a *Nominal Index* this will give a reference to a piece and folio number. If you only have a *Subdistrict Name*, for example from a certificate, use the same procedure as for piece numbers. All New Series indexes have these subdistricts listed.

First - Refer to one of the other header pages for the district on the second page as in Chart 38.

Second - Go to the first page of city listing to find the microform number as in Chart 37.

CHART 38:
Details of Reference Numbers on Second Page of a Street Index New Series

Example: 1841 Chelsea, Middlesex

Sub Districts	1. Chelsea South	HO 107/688	Books 9-16
	2. Chelsea North West	HO 107/688	Books 1-8
	3. Chelsea North East	HO 107/687	Books 3-8

An alternate type of 1841 second page is that shown in Chart 39 where the parishes (villages and parts of towns) are listed instead of the book numbers.

CHART 39:
Details of Parishes on Second Page of a Street Index New Series

Example: 1841 Portsmouth

PARISH	PIECE NUMBER
Portsmouth town	HO107/412
Kingston, Great Salterns & Landport (part)	HO107/413
Landport (part) & Southsea	HO107/414
Portsea town, Copnor, Fratton & Milton	HO107/415

Institutions, Pubs and Ships

These are indexed after the Street section. Use their indexes first, (Charts 40-42) then proceed to the first page, as in Chart 37 above.

CHART 40:
Institutions News Series

Example: 1841 Southampton & South Stoneham, Hants

INSTITUTION [& PARISH]	TO ORDER YOUR FILM [PIECE #]	TO FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE FILM	
		Book	Folio
Common Gaol (Southampton Holy Rhood)	HO107/416	7	2-3
Orphan Asylum (Southampton All Saints)	HO107/416	3	45
School (Hamble Rice)	HO107/402	7	5
South Stoneham Workhouse	HO107/402	22	2-4

CHART 41:
Pubs New Series

Example: 1891 Mansfield, Notts
*Sic – all 1891 are on fiche not film.

NAME OF PUBLIC HOUSE [& LOCATION]	THE PIECE # OF YOUR FILM	TO FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE FILM* (Folio)
Dog & Duck, Forest Street	RG12/2653	20
Miners Arms, Church Street	RG12/2651	59
Miners Arms, Pit Road	RG12/2653	157
Robin Hood, Swan Street	RG12/2653	27
Unicorn, Low Street	RG12/2653	24

CHART 42:
Shipping New Series

Example; 1861 Edmonton, Middx

NAME OF SHIP	TO ORDER YOUR FILM [PIECE #]	TO FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE FILM (Folio)
Ann	RG9/801	67
Hourglass	RG9/801	68
The Signet	RG9/793	58

If you cannot narrow down the address do not despair; use *name (nominal) indexes* where they exist or search the whole lot!

NOMINAL INDEXES

Nominal (Surname or First Name) indexes also exist for many places. Both will give you the Piece # and Folio Number on which your name occurs. The first name indexes are more specific of course and are the only ones useful for common surnames. The 1851 and 1881 censuses are the subjects of nationwide projects, whilst many local groups have indexed their own areas for the four other dates as well. Nominal indexes are well worth seeking out because they condense your research time enormously, particularly when you are faced with plodding through 19 films of Glasgow to find great grandfather!

Summary of What Is Available

In addition to the national projects for 1851 and 1881 some FHSs have been very active indexing censuses for their own areas.

1841

Some have been produced in booklet or fiche format.

1851

The 1851 was the subject of a nationwide project, each area being indexed by its own local Family History Society. Most areas are now finished and the indexes are available in booklets or on fiches based on the Piece numbers.

As a pilot project for the massive 1881 index three counties, *Devon, Norfolk* and *Warwickshire,* were indexed countywide. The compilers, the Genealogical Society of Utah and the Federation of Family History Societies have issued these in both fiche and CD-ROM formats. The CDs were described by David Rencher, head of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City on their release in 1999, and Tyrwhitt-Drake wrote a good review. For details on how to use these please see the section on using the 1881 census, as the procedure is identical.

1861

Some have been produced in booklet or fiche format.

1871

Some have been produced in booklet or fiche format.

1881

This census, chosen because it was a generation apart from the 1851 project already underway, now has a complete index for all parts of Britain except Ireland. The fiche version is now available at your Family History Center, Family History Society and some other libraries. It is a complete transcription of the census sorted four ways and instructions for using the fiche version are in this book. The same material is also available on searchable CD ROMs, and a section on using these is also included here in this book.

1891

Some have been produced in booklet or fiche format. A collaborative project called FreeCEN to index the 1891 census for free on line use was launched in July 1999. It has the blessing and active support of the LDS and the first counties to become active were Devon, Cornwall and Warwickshire. It is hoped that the first fruits will be available through the GENUKI website in July 2001.

To participate or just get further details visit at: www.john.lerwill.btinternet.co.uk/census/censproc.htm The group plans to expand to do all the other censuses from 1841 to 1871.

1901

With commendable foresight the Public Record Office is digitizing the 1901 census, all 32 million names on about 1.5 million pages! In 2002 an index will be available free at the Family Records Centre in London and via the Internet. For a fee, payable by credit card or by purchase of vouchers, there will be a direct link to the image, and the facility to print copies.

Microfiche sets will also be provided to 'local record offices and relevant libraries.' It is not yet known what arrangements, if any, are to be made with the Family History Library and its branches, the Family History Centers. Frequent updates by Margaret Brennand of the PRO are available in the genealogical press and at www.pro.gov.uk/census/ .

Where to find the indexes

- Write to the local FHS, CRO or local Archives to find what is available.

- The FHL in Salt Lake City has a very good collection of them.

- Some are available on microfilm through FHCs.

- All can be bought from, or searched for a small fee by, the local Family History Society which produced them, and sometimes by surrounding societies.

- Your own local FHS may have a collection of such indexes in its library.

- The Society of Genealogists in London has an almost complete collection which is detailed by Churchill 1997.

- The CD ROM sets for:
  1851 (stock #50096 @ $5.00 US)
  1881 (stock #50169 @ $33.00 US)
  (prices includes p + p but add taxes applicable in your area), and can be bought from www.familysearch.org online

  or

  Salt Lake Distribution Center, PO Box 26368,
  Salt Lake City, Utah, USA 84126-0368
  VISA, Mastercard or Amex orders: call
  1-800-537-5950 from USA & Canada
  1-801-240-1174 from outside USA & Canada
  Fax: 1-800-240-3685

or

1881 for £29.75 (includes p + p) from
LDS Distribution Centre, 399 Garretts Green
Lane, Birmingham B33 0UH England
Telephone: 0121-784-9555

British readers should be aware of high (e.g. 56%) Import & VAT charges on each imported CD or fiche package over the value of £18. This does not apply to paper and books but only to *modern technology*.

It pays to be a member of the appropriate FHS as you will get quarterly magazines with updates on work in progress, and their many useful publications, such as census indexes.

All of these indexes have been produced by volunteers and we all reap the benefits. If the area you need has not yet been covered then volunteer your services forthwith!

How to use Nominal Indexes

Census Name Indexes are particularly useful when you only know that someone came from a large city. First name indexes are more useful than surname indexes, particularly for common names. Each society has its own format but they all use the PRO numbering system of piece and folio numbers described above. You can translate this into a GSU film number by using the 2nd page of the appropriate Street Index microfiche or the FHLC listing.

An extract from a *surname index* prepared by the West Middlesex FHS is illustrated in Chart 43. You first look for your surname on the alphabetical list and note the folio numbers, then turn to the list of reference numbers at the front of the booklet or fiche. This indicates the enumeration district and parish. From this example one can quickly ascertain that two Rollins entries can be found on folios 419 and 422 in the parish of Harlington. Likewise the only Romayne entry is on folio 264v in Staines. These entries could be families or single entries of course.

Note this index uses a plain number for the recto page, but 'v' to indicate the verso. Sometimes these are called 'a' and 'b' instead of recto and verso by the less classically minded.

CHART 43:
A Surname Index

Example: 1851 Piece HO107/1696 Staines, Middlesex

ENUMERATION DISTRICT	FOLIOS	PARISH
1a	221-249v	Staines
1b	250-279v	Staines
1c	280-309v	Staines
2a	310-332v	Stanwell
2b	333-354v	Stanwell
3a	355-371v	East Bedfont
3b	372-392v	East Bedfont
4	393-407v	Cranford
5	408-436v	Harlington
etc		

SURNAME	FOLIOS	SURNAME	FOLIOS
Rollins	419	Russell	285
Rollins	422	Russell	286
Romayne	264v	Russell	324

An extract from a *first name* index is illustrated in Chart 44. In this example, done by the East of London FHS, everyone is listed individually with *age,* a code for *birth parish*, as well as the *folio number,* but the side of the folio is omitted.

CHART 44:
A Given Name Index

Example: 1851 Piece HO107/1541
Bethnal Green, Middlesex

SURNAME & FIRST NAME	AGE	PARISH CODE	FOLIO
NASH			
Edward	64	068	538
Edward	42	MDX	556
Eliza	40	004	345
Elizabeth	58	004	538
Elizabeth	27	004	122
Elizabeth	27	004	278
Elizabeth	24	004	467
Etc			
NEADS			
Alfred	3	076	187
Caroline	4m	004	187
Margaret	9	004	187
Richard	40	069	187
Sophia	35	004	187

Here you can take your pick of Elizabeth NASHs, for example the 58 yr-old with Edward (64) on folio 538, or the 27 yr-old on folio 122 and several others.

Similarly there could well be a little family of NEADS on folio 187—Richard and Sophia, with children Margaret, Alfred and Caroline (4m). Obviously, as with all indexes, they are compiled sources and must be treated as finding aids only. The original census *must* be checked to find the accurate details. You may find that Sophia NEADS is the widowed Richard's unmarried sister, and even that one of the children is hers, not his. In addition, even with the best indexes, mistakes sometimes occur.

How to Use the 1881 Index on Fiche

These are supplied as county sets and also as a separate National Index. In addition to the counties of England & Wales, there are corresponding sections for Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Royal Navy ships in port or at sea, and Miscellaneous fragments. The latter consist of pages that have become separated from their enumeration books, and are gradually being identified. For example Misc. batch 3 in RG11/5643 actually belongs in a hospital in Highbury, London in RG11/224 folio 98 onwards. If all else fails, try the Miscellaneous section.

The county indexes are sorted four ways

1. By surname.
2. By birthplace.
3. By census place.
4. As enumerated.

And there are extra lists of Institutions, Vessels/Ships and Miscellaneous Notes for each county. The latter consists of any extra information that an enumerator included on the return but which did not fit into the fiche columnar format.

On the National Index only *Surname* and *Birthplace* indexes are necessary as details are looked up on the individual county *As Enumerated Indexes*, and a national *Census Place Index* would have been redundant.

1. By Surname

When looking for an ancestor start with the pink *Surname* section in the chosen county or in the purple national index. As an example, let's check for *Sarah MAUNDRILL* born in 1874 in Harrogate, Yorkshire. She would be about 7 in 1881 and there are two Sarah's in the Yorkshire Surname section, one is 40 the other 7.

The 7-year-old is described in the various columns as: *Sarah J. MAUNDRILL age 7, female, daughter of Jacob MAUNDRILL. She is living with her father in Morley, Yorkshire and is a scholar, born in Harrogate, Yorkshire.*

There is also a tiny column labeled *Note*, but there is no star * in this indicating extra material that would not fit into the other columns. The *References* on the far right enable one to pursue this entry further:

- Public Record Office (PRO) numbers include the Piece (all RG11 because this is the 1881 census), Folio and Page numbers define the exact page.
- GSU (Genealogical Society of Utah) film number allows one to order the film or to order a photocopy of a page from a film.

The references for Sarah J. MAUNDRILL are:
→ PRO - Piece RG11/4544, Folio 15, Page 23.
→ GSU film 1342094.

2. As Enumerated

We can use the PRO references to find the whole family on the yellow *As Enumerated* section. The starting piece and folio number are shown on the header for each fiche. Each page of the As Enumerated fiche shows the beginning piece, folio and page numbers, which are repeated in the right hand columns. Search for piece 4544, then folio 14, then page 23.

This is on page 25394 of the index which starts at 4544-14-21. Run your eye down the *page number* column at the right and you will see the pages 21 then 22 then 23. At the top of page 23 is the MAUNDRILL family, consisting of Jacob & Hannah, with their children Sarah J., Mary F. and Anne. Also in the same household are John FLOWER (father-in-law), John FLOWER (brother-in-law), and Albert MAUNDRILL (brother) to the head of the household. What a lovely bonanza of relatives on both sides of the family!

Upon noting that all the adults were born in Timsbury, Somerset and that the menfolk were all coal miners, one can theorize that better opportunities for this work were available in Yorkshire at this time. Now we can search for others in these families who may have made this long migration as well, by means of the *Birthplace Index.*

3. By Birthplace

To find all the FLOWERs who were born in Timsbury, Somerset but who are now living in Yorkshire go to the Yorkshire green *Birthplace Index.* To widen the search for those living anywhere in 1881 then go to the national blue *Birthplace Index.* These indexes are alphabetical by surname, then by county, then by place. On page 17000 in the Yorkshire birthplace index there are 12 FLOWERs who were born in Timsbury, Somerset – including two written as *Finsbury, Somerset,* a fairly obvious error when the entries are examined. Such mistakes should be actively searched for, as enumerators' handwriting was not always legible to the transcriber! These entries are from three places in Yorkshire and provide good clues for widening the family tree.

The Birthplace Index is a splendid tool for tracking the dispersion of family members born before 1881. Do check under both the county and parish *and* just the county (first entries in the county list for that surname) in case no parish was stated on the entry.

4. By Census Place

Perhaps the least used section is the orange *Census Place Index.* Each county has an alphabetical list of surnames which are then sorted by place of residence in 1881 in that county, and then by first name. This type of index is particularly useful if you want to quickly find all of one surname living in a larger town or city, for example all the MAUNDRIL(L)s in Leeds, as in Chart 45.

CHART 45:
MAUNDRILLS Living in Yorkshire in 1881 (Census Place Index)

MAUNDRIL

PLACE	NAME	ALL 8 COLS OF INFORMATION	ALL 4 COLS OF REFERENCES
Leeds	Annie	"	"
Leeds	Arthur	"	"
Leeds	Harriet	"	"
Leeds	John Henry	"	"
Leeds	Lilly	"	"
Leeds	Marie	"	"

MAUNDRILL

Cudworth	William	"	"
Morley	Albert	"	"
Morley	Anne	"	"
Morley	Hannah	"	"
etc			

5. Institutions, Vessels (Ships) and Miscellaneous Notes

Each county set contains a few beige fiche containing the alphabetical lists of *Institutions* (example in Chart 46), *Vessels/Ships* (example in Chart 47), and *Miscellaneous Notes* (example in Chart 48.) There are occasional lapses in the alphabetical arrangement of the first two, so do check around and at the beginning and end of the lists as well. The reference numbers can be used to locate the items on the *As Enumerated Index*, as above, and to order films or photocopies.

CHART 46:
Institutions in Devon 1881 Census

NAME	CENSUS PLACE	REFERENCES	
		Piece-folio-page	GSU film #
Barnstaple Union	Barnstaple	2243-142-7	1341540
Blind Institution	Exeter St. David	2153-106-6	1341519
Borough Prison	Plymouth, Charles the Martyr	2191-89-8	1341527
Kelly College	Tavistock	2218-48-43	1341534

For amusement, check out the hoax in Paddington, Middlesex on the *As Enumerated Index* at Piece 20, folio 126, page 48. It is a complete page filled up with an imaginary household of the Robert GOODMAN family and a host of servants. Robert is supposedly 52 with a wife aged 97 and a 12-year-old son! The places of birth range all over the world and include the Penal Colony of Australia, Timbuctoo, and Pakistan. As the latter was only created in 1947 the entry must have been inserted after that date; it is not known by whom. For a discussion see Stockdill's article.

Different people have different success using the fiche and CD formats so if you can't find someone on the 1881 fiches, try the CDs, and vice versa.

CHART 47:
Vessels/Ships in Dorset 1881 Census

NAME OF VESSEL	CENSUS PLACE	MISC NOTES	REFERENCES	
		# - Port – Master – Tonnage - Description	Piece/Folio	Film #
Advance	Poole St. James	75247 – Peterhead – Stephen Masson – 99 - Sailing, Coasting & Foreign Trades	2096 – 152 -	1341506
Alice Moor	Poole St. James	65338 – Falmouth – John Pendle – 74 – Sailing, Coasting	2096 – 135	1341506
Alliance	Portland	17156 – Southampton – William Russell – 28 - Sailing, Coasting Trade	2108 – 125	1341509
Aquila	Melcombe Regis	18602 – Weymouth – R. Packman – 122 – Paddle Steamer, Weymouth & Channel Islands	2106 – 151	1341508
Boscowen	Portland	--- Portland – George Bruce Evans – First Class Training Ship for Boys	2108 – 88	1341509

CHART 48:
Yorkshire Miscellaneous Notes 1881 Census

This is the chart to which you refer when a * appears in the NOTE column of the four main indexes. Hence the Piece # and other details are already known from those.

NAME	FORENAME	AGE	CENSUS PLACE	CENSUS COLUMN	NOTES	REFS Folio/Page
Mastin	John	50	Sheffield	Birth County	'Salop' in different hand	120-46
Mastin	John	50	Sheffield	Entire record	'Wife away' written in occupation field	120-46
Matson	Maude E.	1>	Scarborough	Age	1 yr 9 mo	82-27
Matthews	Jane	64	Leeds	Handicapped	Blind	19-31
Matthews	George	57	Guisbrough	Entire record	Occup. Pauper	92-49
Maudson	Frank	15	Nether Hallam	Age	'15' crossed out in female box	80-40

How to Use the 1881 Index on CD

The whole of Britain, excluding Ireland, is indexed on 25 CDs available at many FHCs, other libraries and inexpensively from any LDS Distribution Centre. The first 9 disks are a National Index, and more detailed information is on the Regional disks. The regions are arranged rather strangely, not conforming to English usage of the terms, so ensure that you check the regional list at the front of the CD collection. An alphabetical list is included in Chart 49.

CHART 49:
English & Welsh Counties on 1881 Census Index on CD

COUNTY	REGIONAL DISK
Anglesey	Wales & Monmouth
Bedford	East Anglia
Berkshire	Greater London West
Brecon	Wales & Monmouth
Buckingham	Greater London East
Caernarvon	Wales & Monmouth
Cambridge	East Anglia
Cardigan	Wales & Monmouth
Carmarthen	Wales & Monmouth
Channel Islands	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Cheshire	Midlands 1 West
Cornwall	Southwestern
Cumberland	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Denbigh	Wales & Monmouth
Derby	Midlands 2 East
Devon	Southwestern
Dorset	Southwestern
Durham	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Essex	Greater London East

Flint	Wales & Monmouth
Glamorgan	Wales & Monmouth
Gloucester	Southwestern
Hampshire	Greater London West
Hereford	Midlands 1 West
Hertford	Greater London East
Huntingdon	East Anglia
Isle of Man	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Kent	Greater London East
Lancashire	North Central 1 + 2 Lancashire
Leicester	Midlands 2 East
Lincoln	East Anglia
Merioneth	Wales & Monmouth
Middlesex	Greater London 1 + 2 Middlesex
Miscellaneous	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Monmouth	Wales & Monmouth
Montgomery	Wales & Monmouth
Norfolk	East Anglia
Northampton	East Anglia
Northumberland	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Nottingham	Midlands 2 East
Oxford	Greater London West
Pembroke	Wales & Monmouth
Radnor	Wales & Monmouth
Royal Navy	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Rutland	East Anglia
Shropshire	Midlands 1 West
Somerset	Southwestern
Stafford	Midlands 1 West
Suffolk	East Anglia
Surrey	Greater London West
Sussex	Greater London East
Warwick	Midlands 2 East
Westmorland	Northern Borders & Miscellany
Wiltshire	Southwestern
Worcester	Midlands 1 West
Yorkshire	North Central 3 + 4 Yorkshire

The Users' Manual of instructions should be downloaded and a hard copy kept *and read!* One can approach a search in many ways, depending on what information you already have, and how many relatives you want to find. Use of the National disc set covers all areas thus gives a larger number of choices of persons, but for the details you are guided to the appropriate Regional disc. If you already know the region then it makes sense to start with these discs.

Chart 50 will help the beginner get started and a few examples will give you a taste of what is in store. If you follow these through then you will get a good feel for the basics. There are several other nifty tools that you will find as you become more familiar with the material.

CHART 50:
Selection of Type of Search in 1881 Census Index on CD

TO FIND A SPECIFIC PERSON AND HIS HOUSEHOLD		
WHAT I KNOW	DISC TYPE TO USE	EXAMPLE
Know where he is in 1881	Use REGION	1 on page 91
Know his birthplace	Use NATIONAL	2 on page 94
Know birthplace and where he is in 1881	Use REGION	3 on page 96

TO FIND ALL OF A SURNAME (A DISPERSED FAMILY; ALL THE COUSINS; etc.)		
THOSE NEEDED	DISC TYPE TO USE	EXAMPLE
Living in 1 place in 1881	Use REGION	4 on page 98
Born in 1 place	Use NATIONAL	5 on page 98
Born in 1 place *and* living in a specified place in 1881	Use REGION	6 on page 99
Born anywhere *and* living anywhere in 1881	Use NATIONAL	7 on page 100

Use of an estimated birth year (or range) will narrow the field and is especially useful for common names. If you have no idea of a birth year you will have to do several repeat searches using the ± 5 years parameter.

Surname and given name spellings are grouped together but, even so, it is wise to try variants considering what the name may have looked like to the transcriber if the enumerator's handwriting was less than copper plate. As an example, Fox has pointed out that Karl Marx is unfindable on the index, but he's there alright and quite readable on the original returns in St. Pancras. But in the index the transcribers have him as Karl Wass! An exact spelling of a name can be requested on the Region search but not on the National one. Only the first given name was required to be listed on a census; middle initials or names are given infrequently.

In both personal and place names a ? can be used as a *wild card* letter, and * as zero or any number of letters, except as the initial letter of a word.

The registration districts overlapped county boundaries (see the author's *Parishes & Registration Districts in England & Wales).* The compilers of the 1881 Census Index chose, wisely, to assign parishes to their historic counties. Inevitably there are instances of border parishes being assigned to the wrong county on the discs, and in one case to another disc region (Ickford, Bucks to Oxfordshire). Another reason for becoming familiar with the geography of the area and using a good large-scale map!

Those with ancestors in Essex were alerted by Archer to the problem of certain parishes in Essex having been misfiled on the index in Sussex. This was due to transcribers not being aware that in Essex the local abbreviation for the county was *Sx,* which is very easy to confuse with *Ssx* for Sussex.

All results shown will depend upon what was entered on the census, and this is not necessarily accurate. As a general rule, if you don't find the item you are looking for then widen the parameters. For example try searching the nearest large town as the birthplace, or just the county, because that may be all that was entered.

I now include a series of examples covering the most common situations. Working through them will introduce you to the basic operations.

Example 1
Know where he is in 1881

George W. JUPP is supposed to have kept a restaurant in Wandsworth, Surrey and would have been about 29 in 1881.

⇨ *Search 1* Using Regional Greater London West disc, ask for George JUPP born 1852 ± 5 years, any birthplace (left as <all>), and census county Surrey.

⇨ *Result 1* Six records are listed in the top half of the screen. I place the cursor by George W. JUPP born Marylebone, census place Wandsworth. The family appears in the lower half of the screen with George as the head of the household in **bold**. I then click the button at the top to *Show details* and the *Relationship to the head, Handicap* and *Occupation* are also shown by each household member as in Chart 51.

In Example 1 we see that George now has a wife Ellen who hails from the Forest of Dean, but no children. She has brought both a servant and a friend from the same area in Gloucestershire into the household. Harriet Bullard is noted as the wife of visitor Stephen Bullard; it turns out that she is George Jupp's mother, having been widowed by 1857. We now find that she has remarried and produced at least one more child, Samuel Bullard, George's half brother. It is probable that Samuel is also a visitor, otherwise he would have been listed 3rd in the household. This example shows the immense possibilities in the census for discovering previously unknown relatives and family connections.

CHART 51: GEORGE JUPP on 1881 Census Index Greater London West CD

Dwelling:	132 High St.		Census Place:	Wandsworth, Surrey, England			
Source: FHL film 1341152	PRO Ref RG11		Piece 0657	Folio 8	Page 9		
			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
George W. JUPP			M	28	M	Marylebone, Middlesex, England	
	Rel:	Head		Occ:	Eating House Keeper		
Ellen M. JUPP			M	29	F	Forest of Dean	
	Rel:	Wife					
Fredrick BODGER				U	33	M	Wandsworth, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Serv		Occ:	Waiter		
Alice BREWER			U	31	F	NK, Devon, England	
	Rel:	Serv		Occ:	Cook Domestic Servant		
Bessie SPACKMAN			U	16	F	Forest of Dean, Gloucester, England	
	Rel:	Serv		Occ:	Housemaid Domestic Servant		
Stephen BULLARD			M	60	M	Harlestone, Norfolk, England	
	Rel:	Visitor		Occ:	Retired Eating House Keeper		
Harriet BULLARD				M	60	F	Lynn, Norfolk, England
	Rel:	Wife					
Samuel BULLARD			U	19	M	Marylebone, Middlesex, England	
	Rel:	Brother		Occ:	Bankers Clerk		
Mary THOMAS			U	19	F	Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Eng.	
	Rel:	Visitor		Occ:	Ladysmaid Domestic		

Example 2
Know birthplace

The above George Jupp's brother, Alfred Clowes JUPP, was born in 1844 in Paddington, (part of Marylebone) Middlesex and died in 1900 so he should also be on the 1881 census but I don't know where.

⇨ *Search 2* Using the National Index Disc 4 (Hi-L) ask for all Alfred JUPP's born 1844 ± 5 years, without giving a place of birth to bring up the widest possible selection. For the London area this is wise as so many census entries just give the birthplace as *London* and this could mean any of the three disc regions. Leave the census place at <all> to bring up everyone.

⇨ *Result 2* Nine Alfred's are listed (see Chart 52.) There are only two born in the London area, Alfred C. and Alfred K.

CHART 52:
ALFRED JUPP on National 1881 Census Index

NAME	REL: TO HEAD	BIRTH YEAR	BIRTH COUNTY	CENSUS COUNTY
JUPP, Alfred	Head	<1841>	Suss	Kent
JUBB, Alfred	Head	<1842>	York	York
JUPP, Alfred	Head	<1842>	Suss	Suss
JUPP, Alfred	Head	<1844>	Suss	Suss
JUBB, Alfred	Head	<1845>	York	York
JUPP, Alfred C.	Head	<1845>	Lond	Surr
JUPP, Alfred	Head	<1846>	Suss	Suss
JUBB, Alfred	Head	<1848>	York	York
JUPP, Alfred K.	Head	<1848>	Lond	Lond

Jubb's and Jupp's are listed together under the Soundex-type groupings, but this does not mean that these persons are related. Even in this tiny sample one can clearly see a north-south polarity of Jubb and Jupp.

The < > around a date means the estimated year of birth calculated from the age stated on the census.

Alfred C. can now be followed up by placing the cursor by his entry and clicking the *Locate individual* button on at the top. Alternatively, just double click the name. It will request that you insert the appropriate regional disc, in this case Greater London West which includes Surrey. His household will be displayed at the bottom of the next screen as shown in Chart 53. Alfred's wife has no occupation listed and this is indicated by no reference to an occupation column in her section

CHART 53:

ALFRED JUPP on 1881 Regional Disc Greater London West

Dwelling:	78 Brighton Rd.		Census Place:	Kingston on Thames, Surrey, England			
Source:	FHL film 1341197		PRO Ref RG11	Piece 0836	Folio 107	Page 52	
			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
Alfred C. JUPP			M	36	M	Marylebone, Middlesex, England	
	Rel:	Head		Occ:	Carman Emp[loying] 8 M[en &] 1 boy.		
Emily JUPP			M	34	F	Cambridge, England	
	Rel:	Wife		*			

* If an occupation or handicap existed it would be shown in this position. This second step in *Example 2* is similar to the following *Example 3.*

Example 3
Know Birthplace and Census Place

The above George and Alfred Jupp's sister Fanny JUPP, born 1841-2 in Paddington, Middlesex married James FRY in 1859. Was she also in Surrey, and what family did she have in 1881?

⇨ *Search 3* Using Regional disc Greater London West (for Surrey) *search* for *individual* Fanny FRY born 1841 ± 5 years and living in Surrey.

⇨ *Result 3* Five people appear on the top part of the screen with their individual birth and census places as in Chart 54, but only two were born in London/Middlesex. If there was a long list and I wanted to reduce it to only those born in London/Middlesex I could click on the word LOND in the birth column.

CHART 54:

Search forFANNY FRY in Surrey on Regional Disc

NAME	REL: TO HEAD	BIRTH PLACE	CENSUS PLACE
FRY, Frances	Wife	SURR Richmond	SURR Wimbledon
FRY, Fanny	Ptnt	BERK Lockhampstead	SURR Lambeth
FRY, Frances	Wife	LOND Paddington	SURR Kingston on Thames
FRY, Fanny	Wife	LOND Islington	SURR Camberwell
FRY, Francis	Head	SURR Farnham	SURR Peper Harow

Details of households are shown in the lower portion of the screen when the cursor is placed by a name in the top section. From these we note that the 38-year-old Fanny FRY was born in Islington and living in Camberwell. The 40-year-old Frances FRY was born in Paddington and living in Kingston as shown in Chart 55.

Note that I asked for Fanny and the computer brought up both the nickname Fanny and the more proper Frances, as well as the man's name Francis. (It also brings up Frank in such a search.). In a wider search for FRY, (by removing the birth dates), one can find that the second part of hyphenated names, such as STONE-FRY, also appear.

Note that there are four gaps in the sequence of children, at 18, 11, 6/7, and 2. These could be explained by infant deaths, older children working away from home, children staying with another relative that night, or absence of father for an extended period perhaps in the army or navy. Alertness to such factors would lead to other searches, including in this and earlier censuses.

Any child who attended even an hour's Sunday school, or was of school age could be labelled as a scholar. However, here I think that the enumerator got rather carried away with the ditto marks for the baby!

CHART 55:
FRANCES FRY on 1881 Regional Disc Greater London West

Dwelling:	Westfield Rd.		Census Place:	Kingston on Thames, Surrey, England		
Source:	FHL film 1341197	PRO Ref	RG11	Piece 0836	Folio 89	Page 15
			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James FRY			M	46	M	Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Hants
	Rel:	Head	Occ:	Dairyman		
Frances FRY			M	40	F	Paddington, Middlesex, England
	Rel:	Wife				
Elizabeth FRY			U	20	F	Bermondsey, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Dau	Occ:	Pupil Teacher		
Frank FRY			U	16	M	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Son				
Emily FRY			U	14	F	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Dau				
William FRY			-	13	M	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Son	Occ:	Scholar		
Arthur FRY			-	9	M	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Son	Occ:	Scholar		
George FRY			-	4	M	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Son	Occ:	Scholar		
Bertram FRY			-	4m[onths]	M	Surbiton, Surrey, England
	Rel:	Son	Occ:	Scholar		

Example 4
Those Living in 1 Place in 1881

Using the appropriate Regional CD *search* for *individual*, entering surname but no first name, no birth year or birthplace, but as much detail as you like, (region, county, town), in the census place fields.

⇨ *Search 4* Enter the surname CHEWINGS and only the census place Somerset.

⇨ *Result 4* The Southwestern Region Disc shows 16 individuals in the top portion, and details can be accessed by placing the cursor by the required individual.

If we had entered a census place town, such as North Petherton, as well as the county, then only 7 individuals would have shown up.

Example 5
Those Born in 1 Place

Using the National search enter the surname but no first name, the birth county (and town is you want to be more specific), but no census place.

⇨ *Search 5* Enter the surname TOPPING, birthplace Kent.

⇨ *Result 5* National Disc 7 (S-T) produces a page and a half of them, including the spellings TAPPEN, TAPPIN(G), and TOPPIN(G). Note that those whose birthplace was given simply as England are given as well as the Kentish ones.

To get details of a particular person put the cursor by his name and click the *Locate Individual* button. This will guide you to the appropriate Regional disc.

Example 6
Those Born in 1 Place and Living in a Specified Place in 1881

Using the appropriate Regional CD *search* for *individual*, entering surname but no first name, no birth year, the birthplace (town as well as county if possible), and as much detail as you like, (region, county, town), in the census place fields.

⇨ *Search 6* Enter the surname CHOWINGS, birthplace Devon, and census place London/Middlesex.

⇨ *Result 6* The London Region Disc 1 shows only two females in the top portion, (with details of households accessible in the lower portion):

- Sarah Arna [sic] CHOWINGS, a servant born about 1860 in Okehampton, Devon, and living in 1881 in Ealing, London.

- Jane CHOWINGS, a servant born about 1864 in Devon [no town given] and also living in Ealing.

Example 7
Those Born Anywhere, Living Anywhere in 1881

This method can be used to find a particular person with an unusual name, or all those with an unusual surname when you know neither the birth county nor where they are on census night 1881. It is wise to use as narrow a birth date spectrum as possible to whittle down the possibilities. Using the National search enter the name but no birthplace or census place.

⇨ *Search 7* Enter Charles HASTINGS born 1856 ± 5 years, but no birthplace or census place.

⇨ *Result 7* 12 individuals appear: 10 Charles, one Chas and one Charles H., and the group includes one prisoner and one daughter!

Printing the results

The list produced by a National search may be printed, but not that from a Regional one. There are four choices in printing households, all with and without details of relationships and occupations:

- *Individual* prints the household for the specified individual.
- *Tagged* prints the complete households of certain individuals that you have tagged with the *Tag/Untag* button at top.
- *Selected* prints all the households selected as a group from the top screen.

- *Current View* prints all the households of those in the top screen. This could be a lot of pages, so narrow it down by tagging or selecting if you can.

Also remember that the whole household is printed; if your ancestor was a live-in employee or inmate of an institution such as a barracks, hospital, gaol or workhouse you may get dozens to several hundred people!

It should be noted that there are discrepancies between the National and Regional discs. One pointed out by Rees in 1999 is HM Queen Victoria. The surname grouping for Queen is MacQueen but there is no entry for her in the M-O or P-R National discs. However if *Queen* is entered as the surname with *exact spelling* on the Greater London West Regional disc 3 she can be found as the head of the household at Windsor Castle.

There have been a number of reviews of the 1881 CD-ROM index in FHS magazines dealing with some of the problems caused by odd types of surnames, for example, and give clever techniques for extracting data. Some of the better ones being by Archer, Hanson, Langford and Tyrwhitt-Drake.

There was a system for reporting errors found in the indexes, restricted to errors in transcription only, of course. For a discussion by the coordinator, and an interim report on many errors, see Lumas 1999.

SEARCHING THE CENSUS FILMS OR FICHES

CHART 56:
Practical Advice on Reading Each Census

DATE	FORMAT	ADVICE
1841	35mm film	Only one with vertical format page. Written in pencil; films often very faded.
1851	35mm film	Filmed at right angles thus needs reader capable of 90° turn.
1861	16mm film	Usually 4-6 pieces per film thus take several hours to read. Require high magnification lens, about 42x is best. Reserve the right reader! Wind from R to L instead of the usual L to R on a reader.
1871	35mm film	Only 1 piece per film and good clear pages so takes only 30 minutes to read. Need 2 pages for a complete photocopy.
1881	35mm film	Filmed at right angles thus needs reader capable of 90° turn.
1891	fiche	Fiche pages read in rows from left to right.

If one has used a street or name index to ascertain a Piece # and Folio # then one can proceed directly through the film to the required folio and find the desired entries. *Don't stop there!* Smart family historians know that families usually stayed close together, so reading the whole film can be most profitable.

Your ancestor may be living with his wife and family, but his brother in the next parish may have his parents living with him; a similarity of birthplaces and dates will give clues to relationships which can be verified using other sources.

How to find your family

So, you have been notified by the FHC that your film is in and you rush down to read it! Here are some tips:

⇨ If you have a dark *or* a very faint film, try reading it at night with the room lights *out* - this improves the clarity of the film tremendously. If you can't come in the evening, put a coat over you and the machine to darken your area! Looks funny but it works!

⇨ When reading the film, if you want to proceed directly to your ancestor's name:

- If you know the village or street name - read the descriptions for each enumeration district until you find the right one, then search this district. This takes about 15-45 minutes.

- If you have used a street or name index and know the proper reference—find the piece number then the folio number and search this page. This takes about 10 minutes.

When we get the film we will see the PRO (Public Record Office) piece numbers in large letters at the beginning of each section in the film, and sometimes by the side of each page as well.

There can be up to 8 piece numbers per film. Always write them down as you go through the film, producing a *running log*. This will identify the position of your item. For further instructions on this procedure see Chart 65.

You should first find a Description of the Enumeration District then about 5 other pages of standard instructions and totals for the district. Then we start with *folio 1 of the piece number* and about *page 5 of the enumeration district* showing addresses and names. If you don't find these standard pages coming first this could be because:

- They are missing, in which case the piece and folio numbers are going *up* and you can proceed.

- The film is wound backwards, in which case the piece and folio numbers are going down. The solution to this is to wind the whole film to the other reel, put it on the other sprocket, and start again. Please ensure that *you* wind your films back to the original spool so that the next searcher is not faced with this same problem.

- The returns were compiled from schedules completed by the householder. In many instances the householder could not read or write and in this case the enumerator completed the return from information supplied verbally by the householder. There was plenty of scope for misunderstanding there, especially in the towns to which people moved from some distance away.

- Even when the enumerator did get a completed schedule, he had to copy the information on to his return with the possibility of transcription errors.

- Enumerators were *not* chosen for their excellence in handwriting, and in some cases their writing is very difficult to read, especially in the earlier returns where more use is made of old-fashioned lettering, for example the long *f* for *s*, and old-fashioned abbreviations such as J^{no} for John.

- Although the returns were checked against the schedule the result is not always completely reliable. For example the age for a *Frances* being shown in the male column, or *Sophia Smith* shown as a male servant.

- The spelling is very often phonetic. Make sure that you write down all variants of the name you are interested in. For example for Boreham also check Boaram, Borham, Boram, and Borum.

- Though there is a column for *place* or *house* where they lived, it is not always filled in. When your ancestor lived at an identifiable spot like Brook Farm or Church Cottages, it may well appear. But, if he lived in The Street or London Road, the place column may be blank and you may have to resort to other records such as tithe maps or overseers rate books to determine the actual abode.

- Also to save his legs, the enumerator would go down each side road as he came to it delivering, and later, picking up the returns for that side road before resuming along the main street. You may thus find, that London Road appears on many different pages and broken up by the insertion of other places or roads which did not necessarily abut onto it. Always make a wide search if you cannot find what you are looking for where you think it ought to be.

- Working through the census with the aid of a large-scale map is strongly recommended so that you find where everything is in relation to your ancestor's abode and workplace. It certainly pays to take a good note of the kind of neighbourhood that your ancestors occupied, the buildings and occupations give the flavour of the area. Some of the neighbours are probably relations, or were due to become so in time. Others may turn up as informants on death certificates or witnesses at weddings. Missing members of the family may be staying the night with a married sister or aunt just around the corner. Birthplaces of neighbours can be wonderful clues for researchers as they are a potted description of the contacts your ancestors would have had with other localities, and which he used to find work or a wife. Much food for thought on the subject of urban migration and censuses can be found in Todd 1998.

- It does not always follow that the families who appear next to each other on the return were actually neighbours. The enumerator would call and collect as many schedules as he could. If no-one was home, a return call would be made and these second-call schedules may have been added at the end of the list rather than slipped into their geographical route order.

- There has been an interesting correspondence in Tom Wood's columns in Family Tree Magazine regarding what he terms *rural overlap and underlap.* In towns enumerators were given precise streets to cover, but not so in rural areas. A map was provided and no addresses, so the enumerator would list the properties as he went around delivering the schedules. People living in the centre of a village which was divided into three or four enumeration districts were sometimes included in more than one enumerator's district, hence the *overlap.* As an example the Criddle family are noted four times in North Petherton, Somerset in 1881. Conversely, it is equally possible that certain dwellings, especially the more remote and isolated, were missed by all enumerators and hence do not show up at all in the returns, giving rise to an *underlap.*

- One of the main uses of the 1851 and later census returns is to tell you in which parish your ancestor was born. Even though you have got the county as well as the parish, you can still be misled because the county shown can be incorrect.

- There are several instances of parishes with the same name in different counties, for example there is an Ashton in Cheshire, Cornwall, Devon, Hampshire, Hereford-shire and Northamptonshire. Just to confuse the unwary, there is sometimes more than one parish of the same name in a single county, such as the three named Stone in Kent. When some of the very long Welsh place names are shortened it can easily lead to confusion. For example a birthplace given as Llanrhaiadr could be any places including Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch or Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.

- The further away they are from the parish of birth the less likely the enumerator is to know the local geography. Consult a gazetteer if in difficulty. And check ALL census dates, not just one!!

- If you cannot find your ancestor in the expected parish, widen the search to the neighbouring ones, especially the smaller places - the nearest large village or town may have been quoted instead of the actual parish.

- If the microform you are using is just too faint or dark to read, you can apply to the Public Record Office or the local archives who will usually let you have access to the original paper document, either in person or via a researcher. Once, when stymied by an impossibly faded film of the 1841 census for Wanstead, Essex I applied to the local archives who produced a full index and a photocopy of the needed entry!

- Sometimes novice genealogists leave their reader for a long period with the light on. The section of the film or fiche subjected to this treatment inevitably fades and sometimes is not readable by the next viewer!

- We have seen this happen with demonstration items left on for public display for an hour or so. The cumulative effect can be devastating when you imagine how many look at each film. If you're going to be away for more than a couple of minutes please turn the light off!

- Beware of dialect or shortened versions of the parish names, for example Hunston for Hunstanton. Also, what English people would do to a Welsh place name like Machynlleth or Llangollen, or a Scottish name like Kirkcudbrightshire is beyond belief!! Use common sense and imagination!

- Several Family History Societies publish lists of mis-spellings of places in their area to help you - join the local society and ask.

- Our ancestors had the habit of naming the eldest son after father and the eldest daughter after mother. Do be careful and make sure that you have got the right-aged person.

- As well as all this, it is by no means rare for the same combination of given name and surname to occur in different families several times on the census returns for any one place.

- For example there are six people named William Taylor in 1841 in Woodham Ferrers and four people named Sarah Wright, and 83 cases of 2 people bearing the same name - and its only a small town!

Following a Family Through 5 Censuses

When you find your family for the first time on a census euphoria sets in. If you can find them on all possible censuses your ecstasy will know no bounds! It takes a great deal of patience and luck to do this, however. I was lucky that my 3GGs Francis and Elizabeth EVES stayed in the same village of Long Ditton, Surrey for 5 censuses, which gives us an example of how a family grows and changes over 40 years. Charts 57 to 61 show the sequence of events.

CHART 57:
FRANCIS & ELIZABETH EVES in 1841

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	BORN IN CO.
Francis EVES	36	Gardener	Yes
Elizabeth EVES	34	-	Yes
George EVES	10	-	Yes
Francis EVES	8	-	Yes
Elizabeth EVES	7	-	Yes
John EVES	6	-	Yes
Henry EVES	1	-	Yes

In 1841 Francis EVES is a gardener in Long Ditton, with a wife and young family of five children. Although relationships are not actually stated they may be inferred in the context of the 1851 census.

Ten years later father Francis has aged by 12 years! The family has grown by one child, entered here as Francis, but actually christened James! Father Francis, still a gardener, already has an older son named after him. The two oldest sons are following their father's trade. A visitor, William Clark, is staying the night (or possibly longer) – do note all lodgers, boarders and visitors, they could turn out to be significant later on.

CHART 58:
FRANCIS & ELIZABETH EVES in 1851

In Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton the EVES family, all born in Surrey, consists of:

NAME	REL.	U/M & AGE	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE
Francis	Head	M 48	Gardener	Long Ditton
Elizabeth	Wife	M 44	-	Wonersh
George	Son	U 19	Gardener	Long Ditton
Francis	Son	U 18	Gardener	Long Ditton
Elizabeth	Dau	U 16	-	Long Ditton
John	Son	U 15	Errand Boy	Long Ditton
Henry	Son	- 11	Scholar	Long Ditton
Francis	Son	- 9	Scholar	Long Ditton
William CLARK	Visit-or	- 31	Coachman	Roydon, Essex

CHART 59:
FRANCIS & ELIZABETH EVES in 1861

Still in Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton the EVES family, all born in Surrey, consists of:

NAME	REL.	U/M & AGE	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE
Francis	Head	M 58	Gardener, domestic	Long Ditton
Elizabeth	Wife	M 55	-	Wonersh
John	Son	U 25	Gardener, master	Long Ditton
James	Son	U 19	Boat builder	Long Ditton
Elizabeth J. CLARK	G dau	- 4	-	Ham, Surrey

Francis is now a domestic gardener, and four of his older children have left home. The third son, John, has now qualified as a master gardener, but the fifth son, now correctly named James, decided to build boats instead. Perhaps they had saturated the market for gardeners in the area? Note the grand-daughter Clark vis-à-vis the last census's visitor Clark! We can theorize that the only daughter, Elizabeth EVES, married either the coachman or one of his family between about 1856.

CHART 60:
FRANCIS & ELIZABETH EVES in 1871

Now in the hamlet of Rushett, Long Ditton the EVES family, all born in Surrey, consists of only:

NAME	REL.	U/M & AGE	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE
Francis	Head	M 68	Gardener	Long Ditton
Elizabeth	Wife	M 65	-	Wonersh

Francis is still a practicing gardener; there were no pensions back then! All of the children have now left home.

CHART 61:
FRANCIS EVES in 1881

Francis is now living in the village of Long Ditton, Surrey sharing a house with the widow Hannah PURVER and her children.

NAME	REL.	U/M & AGE	OCCUPATION	BIRTH PLACE
Hannah PURVER	Head	W 38	Formerly cook	Long Ditton
Mary J. "	Dau	- 7	Scholar	Thames Ditton
Ada "	Dau	- 6	Scholar	Long Ditton
Ellen "	Dau	- 5	Scholar	Long Ditton
Phoebe "	Dau	- 3	Scholar	Long Ditton
Francis EVES	Lodger	W 78	Formerly a gardener	Long Ditton

Francis has now retired and is a widower so his wife has died between 1871 and 1881. Investigation is called for into the possible relationship of the EVES and PURVERs; Hannah turned out to be Francis' niece. One can theorize that she kept house while Francis grew the vegetables and did a lot of babysitting!

An Interesting Story Revealed by Censuses

My ancestress Sarah Ann Louisa Topping married Michael James Hammant in 1832 . On the 1841 census they appear as in Chart 62.

CHART 62:
HAMMANTS on 1841 Census

Adelaide Place, Crayford, Kent.

NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	BORN IN COUNTY
Michael HAMMANT	35	Calico printer	No
Sarah HAMMANT	30	-	No
Fredrick "	6	-	Yes
Ann "	8	-	Yes
Stephen "	4	-	Yes
Henry "	2	-	Yes

Neither Michael nor his wife Sarah was born in Kent but all four children, given in slightly the wrong order on the return, were born here. I found them christened at Crayford so the family had been there for at least eight years. But where did the parents come from?

Michael's burial in Crayford churchyard took place only a year later in 1842 when he was only about 36. The death certificate gave the cause of death as *self-destruction by hanging himself while under the influence of alcohol*. There's a story here that needs to be unearthed, but there does not seem to be a newspaper report about this tragic incident.

What happened to Sarah and her young family, which by now included another little boy, Herbert? As I was unable to find a remarriage, death or burial for her I scoured the subsequent censuses for the Crayford vicinity but with no luck. Putting forward a hypothesis that she may have remarried someone in the same trade as her late husband, I then looked in two other areas known to be associated with the calico printing trade, Merton, Surrey and West Ham, Essex. In 1851 I found her remarried in Merton, identifiable because of the Hammant surname of her children and their birthplace of Crayford, see Chart 63.

CHART 63:
HAMMANTS on 1851 Census
Pickle, Merton, Surrey

John Briggs	Head	45	Block printer	Bromley, Middlesex
Sarah A. "	Wife	39	-	France. Br.Sub.
Ann Hammant	Stepdau	17	Employed at the factory	Crayford, Kent
Frederick "	Stepson	16	"	"
Stephen "	"	14	"	"
Henry "	"	12	-	"
Herbert "	"	10	-	"
Caroline Briggs	Dau	6	-	France
Eliza "	"	2	-	Stockport, Cheshire
Sarah A. "	"	6m	-	Merton, Surrey

John Briggs was also a textile printer, born in Bromley, Middlesex, which is near West Ham, but Sarah presented a surprise, she was born in France as a British Subject. The Briggs's had two children, the first also born in France, the second in Stockport, Cheshire, another site of textile printing. There has always been a connection between France and the silk trade, so I wonder what her father did and why were they in France in 1845? In this single census entry we have a snapshot of the five sites of silk printing - France + Crayford, Merton, and Bromley (West Ham) around London + Stockport in Cheshire! My silk-printing grandparents and uncles moved around just like this, and to the same areas, wherever there was work. So far, so good. The lady had remarried to John Briggs and although a certificate was not available perhaps the marriage had taken place in France or it was not on the English national index. Now to track her in the 1861 census! Luckily I searched for both surnames as the entry, found in West Ham, Essex, was not what I expected, as can be seen in Chart 64.

CHART 64:
HAMMANTS on 1861 Census

2 Newton Street, Plaistow, West Ham, Essex

John Haminett	Head	54	Calico printer	Bromley, Mddx
Sarah Haminent	Wife	49	-	France Brit. Sub
Frederick "	Son	25	Calico printer	Crayford, Kent
Henry "	Son	22	Dock laborer	"
Herbert "	Son	20	"	"
Eliza "	Dau	12	Scholar	Stockford (sic), Cheshire
Sarah "	Dau	10	"	Merton, Surrey

These are obviously the same parents when we look at the first names, ages and birthplaces and his profession, as well as the children's names and ages. Their daughter Ann married in 1857, and Stephen and Caroline are also not at home this night so may also have left home to find work elsewhere. Frederick is following in his father's and his stepfather's footsteps as a textile printer, whereas the two younger boys have found work on the nearby docks.

The two spellings are accounted for by enumerator carelessness, the head being the last entry on one page and his wife the first on the next. But everyone has the surname Hammant, even though the parents and two youngest were born Briggs. The likeliest explanation is that one of the three boys gave the information, gave his name and then when asked his father's name simply said *John*, which caused the enumerator to make the assumption that the surname was the same. As I constantly emphasize, assumptions are always dangerous!

It should be noted that both John and his wife Sarah died under the name Briggs, so they had not changed their names to her former one. The stepsons have now become just sons, but at least the birthplaces are consistent. The only difference is the mis-spelling of Stockport as Stockford, understandable as it is a long way from the census place. Anyone looking simply for any of these as Briggs in 1861 would not find them, showing again that it pays to research the family as a whole rather than one individual in isolation.

RECORDING & DOCUMENTATION

What is proper documentation? It includes two things, a description of the source, and a recording of the relevant items, together with photocopies of significant ones.

Description of Source

An accurate and complete description of the source, which you will have made during the transcription process, for example: 1881 census for Chelsea, Mddx on GSU film 1,341,006.

Correct Recording & Documentation

Two records are necessary as you read the census: the Running Log (Chart 65) which keeps track of where you are, and the Transcript which is the detailed recording of who you found.

The Census Running Log

When reading a census film start by heading your notebook page with:

- Today's date
- Film number
- Geographical area
- Census date
- Who you are looking for (see Chart 65)

Then write the first Piece number followed by the successive Enumeration District numbers and the parish names as you proceed through the film.

A tick (check mark) can be used for successive Enumeration Districts covering the same parish.

In this way when you do find great grandpa you will know exactly where you are and be able to document it properly.

When you have to stop work do two things: firstly note at which folio number you stopped (f.5v in Chart 65), secondly put a small slip of paper in the film as you rewind it, projecting slightly so that next visit you can quickly find roughly where you left off. I carry a few paper slips about 5 x 1 cm with me for this purpose.

When an interesting entry is found, record it on that family's transcription sheet. At the end of the film make a note on the Running Log of which families were found as, for example *See JUPP*.

If you only read part of the film, be sure to note this at the bottom of your Running Log for future reference.

CHART 65:
A Census Running Log

Film 1,341,248 **1881 Sussex** **Read 19 Dec 1994**
Searching for all DARTNELL and JUPP variants, plus any George SMITHs

(Piece)	**(Enumeration Districts)**
RG11/1045	ED 1 Ticehurst, 2√, 3√, 4√, 5√, 6√,7 Burwash, 8√, 9√, 10√, 11√.
RG11/1046	ED 1 Salehurst [*start at f.5v],* 2√, 3√, 4√, 5√, 6 Etchingham, 7√, 8√, 9 Bodiam.
RG11/1047	ED 1 Wadhurst, 2√, 3√, 4√, 5√, 6√.
RG11/1048	ED 7√, 8√, 9√, 10 Lamberhurst, 11√, 12√,13√.
RG11/1049	ED 1 Frant, 2√, 3√, 4√, 5√, 6√, 7√, 8√, 9√.

See JUPP

At home these Running Logs may be taped on to 8 x 11" pages (I use recycled coloured paper) by Film Number [or Piece Number, but choose one method, don't mix them!] This then gives you a complete record of which parishes you read on which films, together with what families you searched for and found on them.

It is best NOT to recopy, mainly because errors are introduced, but also to save time. I prefer to file these Running Logs by Film Number as it is then easier to check whether I have read a certain film that another patron has brought in to the FHC.

Another neat idea is to use the Running Logs to colour in parishes on a suitable county map, so that you can see which parishes have been searched (yellow) and where your family were found (orange).

Keep one map for each census year. This will greatly assist in planning your next research step.

The Census Transcript

A *generic* blank chart, suitable for recording any census from 1841-1891, is included as an example form after Appendix B, together with a worked example in chart 66. Note that blanks on the census should be recorded with a dash (-) to indicate that there was nothing, and thus avoid errors in forgetting to record an item.

Note that in England & Wales the Piece and Folio numbers provide adequate citation for 1851–1891, but for 1841 one also needs the Book Number.

I have found it best to file the completed transcription sheets by family and then by Piece Number because this is the way I would check if I had already found a certain reference.

CHART 66: How to Fill Out a Census Transcript Form

INFORMATION FROM THE 1891 CENSUS FOR THE SURNAME EVES

FILM # FICHE 6095620	PIEC E # RG121510	BOOK # (1841 ONLY) --	DATE READ 7 Jan 1993

Civil Parish or Township	City or Municipal Burough	Municipal Ward	Parliamentary Burough	Town of	Village/Hamlet	Ecclesiastical Parish
Greenwich						St. Alphage

Schedule # / Folio # / name of House and Road	# of Rooms	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head	Condition	Age of M	Age of F	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Er	Ed	-	Where born	Infirmity
97 f.11v	3	William EVES	H	M	24		Auxiliary Letter Carrier	-	x	-	Surbiton, Ssx (sic)	-
2 Plumbridge St.		Grace "	W	M		31	-	-	-	-	Jacobstowe, Devon	-
		Lilian "	D	-		3	-	-	-	-	Deptford, Kent	-
		William A. "	S	-	2		-	-	-	-	" "	-
		Winifred E. "	D	-		3m	-	-	-	-	Greenwich "	-
Kingston ---	----	----Norbiton---------	-St. Peter	-----	--	--	--Fiche 6095719------	--	--	--	-Piece RG121609--	
223 f.12v	-	Edward EVES	H	M	43		Ag. Lab.	-	x	-	Long Ditton, Sry	-
33 Cambridge Rd.		Mary E. "	W	M		41	Laundress	-	x	-	Surbiton "	-
f.13r		Annie "	D	S		18	"	-	x	-	" "	-
		Edward "	S	S	11		scholar	-	-	-	" "	-
		Sarah CHOWINS	M-inlaw	W		66	-	-	-	-	Wonersh "	Blind
		Emma FULBROOK	Sis-inlaw	W		39	Needlewoman	-	x	-	Surbiton "	-
		Louisa PANTLING	Lodger	S		24	"	-	x	-	Long Ditton "	-

Photocopying the Relevant Items

A generation ago proper recording meant only a careful transcript of the relevant entry. In order to verify the research the reader was then expected to track down the source and do his own recording to verify the accuracy of the first transcript.

The advent and widespread availability of photocopying machines has revolutionized our standards. We now expect to keep a photocopy of each relevant written item, making the whole process much simpler for those coming after us, and giving us instant access to the original for that important 'second look' at any time.

How often it happens that after finding further information we need to go back and scrutinize that document again for nuances overlooked the first time around. Our human fallibility in writing clearly and transcribing accurately can now be overcome.

When making a photocopy ensure that you include identifiers on the page in the frame of the finished copy so that you have a *complete* record. This means:

- The heading for the page that includes the geographical headings. You may also wish to copy the front page description of the enumeration district as well.
- The complete entry, even if it means doing two photocopies to get it all in, as in 1871 censuses.
- Any other identifiers such as piece number identifier strips at the side of census pages.

Ensuring that you have every possible morsel of information will also enable you to review the material later and pick up clues that perhaps were not apparent at the first reading.

Remember to note the exact film, piece and folio numbers on each photocopy, preferably in the margin or at least on the back immediately after making it!

Experience shows that it is easy to arrive home with a sheaf of paper copies, and have to spend hours figuring out which was from which film or book. If the identification is on the front it will reproduce for copies that you share with others.

One day you will write a book or an article, and if it is for publication, or if it is to be accepted by any other researcher, it should be as accurate as you can make it. It should also be properly documented, that is your sources should be quoted for each fact stated and a photocopy of each important item should be kept. Some of these photocopies can be added as interesting illustrations for your narrative.

Recording from someone else's transcript of an original never substitutes for the real thing. It is merely a finding aid. Always consult the original after finding an item on a transcript.

What Can You Photocopy?

Archivists are rightly concerned about preservation of written sources and thus do not permit photocopying of fragile books and documents. Filming and fiching of the primary record sources proceeds apace and is a boon to the serious researcher as most archives and libraries also have a microform printer machine. These may be coin operated or you may pay as you leave the library, and prints are inexpensive (about 50¢ Cdn or 20p sterling), particularly when compared with revisiting the source material. Do ensure that you follow the copyright laws; some archives expect that you sign declarations to this intent.

LDS Request for Photocopies

Mention should be made of another economical method for acquiring copies from LDS films. All the censuses are available from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. If you choose to order your film in to your local Family History Center you may photocopy items there if an appropriate machine is available (see Chart 67)

An even cheaper method exists where you can specify the film, piece and folio numbers. Ask for the free *Request for Photocopies* form item 31768 at your FHC or order in packets of 100 (free) from:

Salt Lake Distribution Centre
1999 West 1700 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-4233, USA
or
other regional LDS Distribution Centers.

This method can be used for up to 8 entries in any one section of the form for a fee of $2.00 U.S., thus each page costs 25¢ U.S. Requests are limited to one every 2 weeks and your form is returned to you.

Instructions for mailing and payment are on the front of the form. Nowadays you only need fill out your name, address and phone number. The simplest method of payment is to include two U.S. $1.00 bills (notes.)

Get a copy of the specific page without having to order the film in or travel to London! All for 25¢ each.
(See Chart 67)

This method of access to the vast holdings of the FHL is particularly appreciated by those who are patrons of small FHCs as only the larger centers have reader/printers. It is wonderful for those who cannot get to a FHC at all but who do have access to:

- Census indexes that give piece and folio numbers
- the LDS Internet website: www.familysearch.org where they can look up the film numbers.

CHART 67:
How to Fill Out Photocopy Requests for Census in England & Wales

Form 31768 has a portrait (vertical) format with 4 sections. The example given on the form is from a U.S. census and I have supplemented here with examples relating to the 1841 and later censuses of England & Wales.

The regular headings are as follows:

Film #	Year	State or Province	County	Town etc	Enum Dist	Line	Page	Name of Individual
1,240,503	1900	Kansas	Wilson	Neodesha	171	7	14	MIKESELL, David

When requesting **English or Welsh** census entries change the headings as follows:

Film #	Year	Country	County	Town	Piece #	Book #	Folio #	Name of Individual
0,306,856	1841	England	Kent	Nettlestead	461	1	9v	DURTNALL
0,823,346	1871	England	Surrey	Wandsworth	712	-----	65	BRICKETT

ISLE OF MAN CENSUSES

The same system and forms were used but the procedure for finding them is slightly different.

Finding the right film or fiche

Method 1

Consult 5-fiche set 6024509 (5) entitled *Census Index for England, Wales, Isle of Man & Channel Islands* as in Chart 10. All place names are alphabetical and the columns give the Film Numbers for 1841-1891 censuses.

Method 2

Using the Family History Library Catalogue but remembering that the Isle of Man is a separate country, use the procedure:

FHLC - LOCALITY - ISLE OF MAN - TOWN - CENSUS

Note that there are two sets of census filmings. The first set in the list (lower number films) is from the Public Record Office in London and is foliated. The second set comprises the originals retained on the Isle of Man and is not foliated. To properly document this source one should quote the Parish, Book # and Page #. Expect the usual human degree of transcription error on the first set!

Complete printed nominal indexes for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1891 have been compiled by (and are obtainable from): Brian Lawson, 20902 Wickland Avenue, Maple Ridge, B.C., Canada V2X 8M5 or by E-mail: brian_lawson@telus.net

CHANNEL ISLANDS CENSUSES

The same system and forms were used but the procedure for finding them is slightly different.

Finding the right film or fiche

Method 1

Consult 5-fiche set 6024509 (5) entitled *Census Index for England, Wales, Isle of Man & Channel Islands* as in Chart 10. First find the island name (Guernsey, Jersey, Sark etc) then the town. All place names are alphabetical and the columns give the Film Numbers for 1841-1891 censuses.

Method 2

Using the Family History Library Catalogue but remembering that the Isle of Man is a separate country, use the procedure:

FHLC - LOCALITY - CHANNEL ISLANDS - CENSUS - DATE

Look at the very end of the long list, after the Welsh counties

Street Indexes are available in the English Fiche Street Index series:

1851 - Section 15, Vol 18, Fiche 4 and 5
1871 - Section 17, Vol 16

CONCLUSION

Censuses are essential tools as part of the overall strategy of the genealogical investigation process.

They are an invaluable aid to the family historian in enabling her to discover where and when her ancestors were born in the early 19th and late 18th century, and in revealing the existence of unsuspected members of the family. Thus they allow us to use the third main source of primary evidence, the Parish Registers, which can take us back three centuries before civil registration commenced in 1837.

I hope that this volume has provided enough background to understand the English and Welsh censuses, and sufficient practical examples to enable you to extract the maximum possible information from this important resource.

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APPENDIX A

Old Series Street Indexes: 1841 Census of England & Wales

CITY or TOWN	OLD INDEXES	
	PAGE #	TYPE
Bethnal Green	7-8	I
Brixton	1	I
Chelsea	3	I
City of London	5-6	-
Deptford	2	I
Finsbury St. Luke	2	I
Greenwich	2	I
Hackney	2	I
Hampstead	2-3	I
Holborn	2-3	I
Kensington	3	I
Leeds	4	-
Liverpool	4-5	I
London, City of	5-6	-
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6	?
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	7-8	I
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6	I
Poplar	7-8	I
Shoreditch	7	-
Southampton	7	I
Southwark St. Saviour	7	I
Southwark, St. Olave	7	I
St. George in the East	7-8	I
St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster	2-3	I
St. Marylebone	6	-
St. Olave, Southwark	7	I
St. Pancras	6	I
St. Saviour, Southwark	7	I
Stepney	7-8	I
Westminster	8-9	I
Whitechapel	7-8	I

Old Series Street Indexes:
1851 Census of England, Wales, Isle of Man and Jersey

CITY or TOWN	OLD INDEXES		
	FICHE #	PAGE #	TYPE
Ashton under Lyne	6054458	1	-
Bath	6054459	1	I
Bedminster	6054459	1	-
Bermondsey	6054467 6054473	2 3-4	- S
Bethnal Green	6054466	2	I
Birmingham	6054459	1-2	I
Bolton	6054459	2-3	I
Bradford	6054460	1	I
Brighton	6054460 6054474	1-2 2-3	I -
Bristol	6054460	2	I
Bury	6054460	2	I
Bury St. Edmunds	6054460	2	-
Camberwell	6054467 6054473	1,2,3 3-4	I,- &- -
Cambridge	6054461	1	-
Cardiff	6054461	1	-
Carlisle	6054461	1	-
Chatham	6054461	1	-
Chelsea	6054464	1-2	I
Cheltenham	6054461	1	I
City of London	6054466	1-2	I
Clifton	6054461	1-2	-
Coventry	6054461	2	-
Croydon	6054474	1	I
Deptford	6054471 6054474	1 1	- -
Derby	6054461	2	-
Dudley (Sedgley)	6054461	2	-
East Stonehouse	6054475	1	I

Ecclesall Bierlow	6054475	3-4	-
Exeter	6054461	2	-
Finsbury, St. Luke	6054465	2	I
	6054466	1	-
Gateshead	6054461	2	-
Great Boughton	6054461	1	I
Greenwich	6054467	1	I
	6054474	1	-
Hackney	6054465	2-3	-
	6054473	2-3	-
Halifax	6054462	1-2	I
	6054471	1-2	I
Hammersmith	6054464	1	-
Hampstead	6054465	2	I
	6054473	1	I
Haslingden	6054460	2	I
Huddersfield	6054462	2	-
	6054472	1-2	-
Hull	6054462	2-3	I
Ipswich	6054462	3	-
	6054474	3	I
Islington	6054465	2	I
	6054473	2	I
Jersey	6054475	4-5	-
Kensington	6054464	1	-
Kidderminster	6054462	3	-
Kings Lynn	6054462	3	I
	6054475	1	I
Kingston, Surrey	6054474	1-2	I
Kingswinford	6054462	3	-
	6054475	1-2	I
Lambeth	6054466	2-3	-
	6054473	3-4	-
Leamington	6054475	2	S
Leeds	6054463	1-2	I
Leicester	6054463	2	I
Lewisham	6054467	2	I
	6054474	1	I

Liverpool	6054463	2	I
London, City of	6054466	1-2	I
Maidstone	6054468	1	-
	6054474	2	I
Manchester	6054468	1-2	-
Separate index for Greengate	6054468	2	I
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6054465	1-2	-
	6054473	1	-
Merthyr Tydfil	6054468	2	-
Mile End Old Town	6054476	1-2	I
Newcastle upon Tyne	6054468	2	I
Newport, Mon	6054468	2	-
Northampton	6054468	2	-
	6054474	3	I
Norwich	6054475	1	I
Nottingham	6054468	2-3	I
	6054475	2	I
Old Kent Road (Camberwell, St. George the Martyr, Bermondsey)	6054467	2	-
Oldham	6054475	2-3	I
Oxford	6054469	1	-
Paddington	6054464	1	-
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6054473	1-2	I
Plymouth	6054475	1	I
Portsea Island	6054474	3	I
Portsmouth	6054474	3	I
Prescot (St. Helens)	6054469	1	-
Preston	6054475	3	I
Richmond, Surrey	6054474	1-2	I
Rochdale	6054469	1	I
Sculcoates	6054462	2-3	I
Sedgley (Dudley)	6054461	2	-
Sheffield	6054475	3-4	-
Shoreditch	6054476	2	I
Shrewsbury	6054461	1	-
South Shields	6054469	2	-
Southampton	6054469	1-2	-

Southwark (St. Saviour, St. George the Martyr, & Newington)	6054473 6054473 6054467	3 3-4 2	I - -
St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6054476	1	-
St. George in the East	6054476	1	I
St. Helens (Prescor)	6054469	1	-
St. Marylebone	6054465	1-2	-
St. Pancras	6054473	1-2	I
Stafford	6054461	1	-
Stepney & part of Mile End Old Town (4 separate indexes)	6054476	1	I
Stockport (some H's after Z)	6054469	2-3	-
Stoke Damerel	6054475	1	I
Sunderland	6054469	3	I
Swansea	6054469	3	-
Tipton	6054469	3	-
Todmorden	6054462	1-2	I
Tonbridge	6054469	3	-
Tynemouth	6054469	3	-
Wakesfield	6054469	3	-
Warrington	6054470	1	-
Wednesbury	6054461	1	-
West Bromwich	6054469	3	-
West Derby	6054463	2	I
Westminster (2 indexes)	6054465	1	I
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6054476	1	-
Whitechapel	6054476	2	I
Wigan	6054469	3	-
Wirral	6054476	1	SI
Wolverhampton	6054461	1	-
Woolwich	6054467 6054474	1-2 1	- -
Worcester	6054469	3	-
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Bermondsey	6026702	1	-
Birkenhead	6026702	9	PASI
Birmingham	6026702	6-7	-
Bolton	6026702	9-10	I
Bradford	6026702	15	-
Brighton	6026702	4	IP
Bristol	6026702	6	-
Bury	6026702	12-13	-
Camberwell	6026702	2	-
Cambridge	6026702	5	IPS
Chatham (Medway) End pages out of order	6026702	4	IP
Chorley	6026702	13	-
Chorlton	6026702	10-11	-
Coventry	6026702	7	ISAP
Croydon	6026702	4	-
Dudley	6026702	6	I
Eccleshall Bierlow	6026702	16-17	-
Edmonton	6026702	5	I
Exeter	6026702	5	IPSA
Gateshead	6026702	18	-
Gillingham (Medway) End pages out of order	6026702	4	IP
Greenwich – Deptford	6026702	2-3	-
Greenwich & Woolwich	6026702	2	-
Halifax	6026702	14-15	-
Haslingden	6026702	12-13	-
Huddersfield	6026702	14	I
Hull	6026702	18	-
Hunslet	6026702	16	-

Isle of Thanet	6026702	4	IP
Isle of Wight	6026702	4-5	IP
Lambeth	6026702	1	-
Leeds	6026702	16	-
Leicester	6026702	7	I
Lewisham	6026702	4	-
Liverpool	6026702	9	-
Manchester	6026702	10-11	-
Medway (Rochester, Gillingham, Chatham) End pages out of order	6026702	4	IP
Merthyr Tydfil	6026702	18-19	-
Newcastle upon Tyne	6026702	18	IP
Newington	6026702	1	-
Norwich	6026702	5	I
Nottingham	6026702	7-8	IP
Oldham	6026702	10-11	-
Plymouth	6026702	5	I
Portsea Island (Portsmouth)	6026702	4	IS
Portsmouth (Portsea Island)	6026702	4	IS
Preston	6026702	13	I
Rochdale	6026702	12	-
Rochester (Medway) End pages out of order	6026702	4	IP
Rotherhithe	6026702	2	-
Salford	6026702	10-11	-
Sculcoates	6026702	18	-
Sheffield	6026702	16-17	-
South Shields	6026702	18	-
Southampton	6026702	5	-
Southwark (St. Saviour, St. Olave, & St. George the Martyr)	6026702	1	-
Stoke upon Trent	6026702	6	IPS
Sunderland	6026702	18	-
Todmorden	6026702	14-15	-
Tynemouth	6026702	18	I
Wandsworth	6026702	1-2	-

West Derby	6026702	9	-
West Ham	6026702	5	IS
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Wolverhampton	6026702	6	IPS
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Bedminster	6054442	2	IS
Bethnal Green	6054450	1	I
Birmingham	6054442	2-3	IS
Blackburn	6054443	1	P
Bolton	6054443	1-2	I
Bradford	6054443	2-3	IS
Bramley	6054447	1	I
Brighton	6054443	3	P
Bristol	6054444	1	IS
Bury	6054444	1-2	-
Camberwell	6054451	2-3	IS
Cambridge	6054444	2	P
Cardiff	6054444	2	SP
Carlisle	6054444	2-3	P
Chatham (Medway)	6054452	2-3	SP
Chelsea	6054448	2	IS
Cheltenham	6054444	3	P
Chester	6054444	3	SP
Chorley	6054445	1	IS
Chorlton	6054445	1-2	IS
City of London	6054449	2-3	IS

Clifton	6054445	2	IS
Coventry	6054445	2-3	P
Croydon	6054445	3	P + P
Derby	6054445	3-4	P
Dudley	6054457	1-2	PIS
East Stonehouse	6054457	4	IS
Eccleshall Bierlow	6054446	1	I
Edmonton	6054457	2	-
Enfield	6054457	2	-
Exeter	6054446	1	PS
Gateshead	6054452	3-4	I
Gillingham (Medway)	6054452	2-3	SP
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Greenwich	6054451	3	IS
Hackney	6054449	1-2	SI
Halifax	6054446	2-3	-
Hampstead	6054448	3	I
Haslingden	6054446	3	-
Hendon	6054457	3-4	ISP
Holbeck	6054447	1	I
Holborn	6054449	2	IS
Hornsey	6054457	2-3	-
Huddersfield	6054446	3-4	P
Hull	6054446	4	I
Hunslet	6054447	1	I
Ipswich	6054447	1-2	SP
Islington	6054449	1	IS
Jersey, Channel Islands	6054457	4	-
Kensington, Paddington	6054448	1-2	IS
Keynsham	6054447	2	I
Kings Norton	6054447	2	I
Lambeth	6054451	1	IS
Leeds	6054447	2-3	I
Leicester	6054447	3	P
Lewisham	6054451	3-4	I
Leyton & Leytonstone	6054457	3	IS
Liverpool	6054447	3-4	I

London, City of	6054449	2-3	IS
Macclesfield	6054452	1	P
Manchester	6054452	1-2	I
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6054448	3	I
Medway (Rochester, Gillingham & Chatham)	6054452	2-3	SP
Merthyr Tydfil	6054452	3	P
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6054450	2	I
Newcastle upon Tyne	6054452	3-4	I
Northampton Separate list for Bugbrooke	6054453	1	P
Norwich	6054453	1	P
Nottingham	6054453	1-2	P
Oldham	6054453	2-3	I
Oxford	6054453	3	P
Paddington	6054448	1-2	IS
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6054448	3-4	IS
Plymouth	6054453	3	PS
Poplar	6054450	2-3	IS
Portsea Island	6054453	3-4	SP
Portsmouth	6054453	3-4	SP
Preston	6054453	4	P
Reading	6054454	1	PS
Rochdale	6054454	1-2	-
Rochester (Medway)	6054452	2-3	SP
Saddleworth	6054446	2-3	-
Salford	6054454	2	I
Sculcoates	6054454	2-3	I
Sheffield	6054454	3	IS
Shoreditch	6054449	3	I
Solihull	6054455	1	I
South Norwood	6054445	3	P + P
South Shields	6054455	1-2	IS
Southampton	6054455 6054457	1 4	PS PS
Southwark, St. Olave	6054450	3-4	IS
Southwark, St. Saviour	6054450	3	IS

St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6054448	2	IS
St. George in the East	6054450	1	IS
St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster	6054449	2	I
St. Marylebone	6054448	3	I
St. Olave, Southwark	6054450	3-4	IS
St. Pancras	6054448	3-4	IS
St. Saviour, Southwark	6054450	3	IS
Stepney	6054450	1-2	IS
Stockport	6054455	2	-
Stockton	6054455	2	PS
Stoke Damerel	6054457	4	IS
Stoke upon Trent	6054455	2-3	P
Stourbridge	6054455	3	I
Stratford (West Ham, Essex)	6054457	4-5	-
Strand, Westminster	6054449	2	IS
Sunderland	6054455	3	PS
Swansea	6054456	1	PS
Todmorden	6054454	1-2	PS
Tottenham	6054457	5	-
Tynemouth	6054455	1-2	IS
Walthamstow	6054457	5	I
Wandsworth	6054451	1-2	IS
Wanstead	6054457	3	IS
West Bromwich	6054456	1	I
West Derby	6054456	1-2	IS
West Ham	6054457	3	S
Westminster	6054448	2-3	I
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6054448	2	IS
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6054449	2	I
Westminster, Strand	6054449	2	IS
Whitechapel	6054450	1	IS
Wigan	6054456	2-3	IS
Woodford	6054457	5	I
Woolwich	6054451	4	IS
Worcester	6054456	3	P

Wortley	6054446	1	I
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York Separate lists for nearby villages	6054456	3-4	SP

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Axbridge	6026715	13	IPS
Barnsley	6026715	35-6	PS
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Barton Regis	6026715	13-14	IPS
Barton upon Irwell	6026715	26	IPS
Basford	6026715	21	IPS
Bath	6026715	13	P
Bedford	6026715	11	IP
Bedminster	6026715	13	IPS
Bedwelty	6026715	42	IP
Belper	6026715	21	IPS
Bethnal Green	6026715	3	P
Birkenhead	6026715	23	PS
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Bolton	6026715	26	IPS
Bradford	6026715	33-34	IPS
Bramley	6026715	35	IP
Brentford	6026715	9	P
Brighton	6026715	7	P
Bristol	6026715	13	IPS

Bromley, Kent	6026715	5	IP
Burnley	6026715	30	IPS
Burton on Trent	6026715	15	P
Bury	6026715	26	PS
Caernarvon	6026715	44	IPS
Caistor	6026715	19	PS
Camberwell	6026715	4	PS
Cardiff	6026715	42	PS
Carlisle	6026715	42	IP
Chatham (Medway)	6026715	5-6	SP
Chelsea	6026715	1	PS
Cheltenham	6026715	15	IP
Chester	6026715	23	PS
Chesterfield	6026715	21	PS
Chester-le-Street	6026715	40	IP
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Chorlton	6026715	26-27	IPS
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Cockermouth	6026715	42	IPS
Coventry	6026715	19	IP
Croydon	6026715	5	1
Darlington	6026715	38	IP
Dartford	6026715	5	IPS
Derby	6026715	21	P
Dewsbury	6026715	35	P
Doncaster	6026715	37	IPS
Dudley	6026715	17	PS
Durham	6026715	40	IP
Easington	6026715	40	IPS
Eccleshall Bierlow	6026715	37	IP
Edmonton	6026715	9	PS
Epsom	6026715	5	IP
Exeter-St. Thomas	6026715	11	IPS
Farnham	6026715	5	IP
Fulham	6026715	1	PS
Fylde	6026715	32	IPS
Gateshead	6026715	40	IPS
Gillingham (Medway)	6026715	5-6	SP

Glanford Brigg	6026715	19	IPS
Gloucester	6026715	14	IPS
Greenwich	6026715	4	IPS
Guildford	6026715	5	IPS
Guisbrough	6026715	38	IP
Hackney	6026715	2	PS
Halifax	6026715	33	P
Hampstead	6026715	1	P
Hartlepool	6026715	38	IPS
Haslingden	6026715	30	P
Hastings	6026715	7	IP
Hendon	6026715	9	IPS
Hereford	6026715	15	IPS
Holborn	6026715	2	P
Holywell	6026715	44	IPS
Huddersfield	6026715	33	IPS
Hull	6026715	38	IPS
Hunslet	6026715	35	IPS
Ipswich	6026715	11	IPS
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Islington	6026715	2	PS
Keighley	6026715	32	IPS
Kendal	6026715	42	IPS
Kensington	6026715	1	PS
Kidderminster	6026715	17	IP
King's Norton	6026715	17	IPS
Kingston on Thames, Surrey	6026715	5	P
Lambeth	6026715	4	IPS
Lancaster	6026715	32	IPS
Lanchester	6026715	40	IP
Leeds	6026715	35	IPS
Leicester	6026715	19	PS
Leigh	6026715	26	IPS
Lewisham	6026715	5	IPS
Lincoln	6026715	19	PS
Liverpool	6026715	24	IPS
Llanelly	6026715	43	IPS

London, City of	6026715	2	PS
Macclesfield	6026715	23	PS
Maidstone	6026715	7	IPS
Manchester	6026715	28	IPS
Mansfield	6026715	19-20	IP
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6026715	1	P
Medway (Rochester, Chatham & Gillingham)	6026715	5-6	SP
Merthyr Tydfil	6026715	43	P
Middlesborough	6026715	38	IPS
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6026715	3	P
Nantwich	6026715	23	PS
Neath	6026715	43	IPS
Newcastle upon Tyne	6026715	40	IPS
Newport, Mon	6026715	42	IPS
Newton Abbot	6026715	11	PS
Northampton	6026715	9-10	PS
Northwich	6026715	23	IPS
Norwich	6026715	11	IPS
Nottingham	6026715	21	IP
Oldham	6026715	28-29	P
Ormskirk	6026715	24	PS
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6026715	1	P
Penzance	6026715	13	IPS
Peterborough	6026715	10	IP
Plymouth	6026715	11-12	IPS
Pontefract	6026715	35	IPS
Pontypridd	6026715	43	P
Poplar	6026715	3	PS
Portsea Island (Portsmouth)	6026715	7	PS
Portsmouth (Portsea Island)	6026715	7	PS
Prescot	6026715	24	PS
Preston	6026715	32	PS
Prestwich	6026715	28	PS
Reading	6026715	9	IP
Redruth	6026715	13	IPS
Rochdale	6026715	30	P
Rochester (Medway)	6026715	5-6	SP

Rotherham	6026715	37	PS
Salford	6026715	28	IPS
Scarborough	6026715	38	IPS
Sculcoates	6026715	38	IPS
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Sheffield	6026715	37	IPS
Shoreditch	6026715	3	PS
South Shields	6026715	40	IPS
South Stoneham	6026715	9	IPS
Southampton	6026715	9	IPS
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Southwark, St. Saviour	6026715	4	IPS
St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6026715	1	PS
St. George in the East	6026715	3	PS
St. Giles in Fields, Westminster	6026715	2	P
St. Marylebone	6026715	1	P
St. Olave, Southwark	6026715	4	IPS
St. Pancras	6026715	1	P
St. Saviour, Southwark	6026715	4	IPS
St. Thomas (Exeter area)	6026715	11	IPS
Stepney	6026715	3	PS
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Stockport	6026715	21-22	PS
Stockton	6026715	38	IPS
Stoke Damerel	6026715	13	IPS
Stoke on Trent	6026715	15	P
Stourbridge	6026715	17	IPS
Strand, Westminster	6026715	2	PS
Stroud	6026715	15	IPS
Sunderland	6026715	40	IPS
Swansea	6026715	43	IPS
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Tonbridge	6026715	7	IPS
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Tynemouth	6026715	40-41	IPS
Ulverston	6026715	32	IP
Wakefield	6026715	35	P

Walsall	6026715	17	P
Wandsworth	6026715	4	IPS
Warrington	6026715	26	P
Warwick	6026715	19	IPS
West Bromwich	6026715	17	IPS
West Derby	6026715	24	IPS
West Ham	6026715	11	PS
Westminster	6026715	1	P
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6026715	1	PS
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6026715	2	P
Westminster, Strand	6026715	2	PS
Wharfedale	6026715	32	IP
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Barnet	6036585	3	IP
Barnsley	6036599	1	IPS
Barnstaple	6036587	3	IPS
Barrow in Furness	6036596	4	IPS
Barton Regis	6036588	1-2	IP
Barton upon Irwell	6036593	5	IPS
Basford	6036590	4-5	IPS
Bath	6036587	5	IPS
Bedford	6036586	2	IP
Bedminster	6036587	5-6	IPS
Bedwellty	6036602	3-4	IP
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Bethnal Green (A-P only)	6036582	1	-
Birkenhead	6036592	2-3	IPS
Birmingham	6036589	5-6	IPS
Blackburn	6036595	4-5	IPS
Bolton	6036593	3-4	IP
Bradford	6036597	4-6	IPS
Bramley	6036598	1-2	IPS
Brentford	6036585	2-3	IPS
Bridgend	6036603	2-3	IPS
Brighton	6036584	3-4	IPS
Bristol	6036588	1	IPS
Bromley, Kent	6036583	4-5	IP
Burnley	6036595	3-4	IPS
Burton upon Trent	6036588	5-6	IPS
Bury	6036593	4-5	IPS

Caernarvon	6036604	4-5	IPS
Caistor	6036590	3-4	IPS
Camberwell	6036582	5	IPS
Cannock	6036589	1	IPS
Cardiff	6036602	4-5	IPS
Carlisle	6036601	5	IP
Chatham (Medway)	6036583	5-6	IPS
Chelsea	6036581	2	IPS
Cheltenham	6036588	3	IP
Chester	6036592	2	IPS
Chester le Street	6036600	5	IP
Chesterfield	6036591	3	IP
Chorley	6036596	1	IPS
Chorlton	6036594	1-2	IPS
Christchurch	6036585	1	IP
City of London	6036581	5-6	IPS
Cockermouth	6036602	1	IPS
Coventry	6036590	1-2	IPS
Croydon	6036583	3	IP
Darlington	6036600	2	IP
Dartford	6036583	5	IPS
Derby	6036591	2	IPS
Dewsbury	6036598	3-4	IPS
Doncaster	6036599	3-4	IPS
Dover	6036584	2	IPS
Dudley	6036589	3	IPS
Easington	6036600	4-5	IPS
Eastbourne	6036584	3	IPS
Eccleshall Bierlow	6036599	2	IP
Edmonton	6036585	3-4	IPS
Elham	6036584	2-3	IPS
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Fulham	6036581	1-2	IPS
Fylde	6036596	2	IPS
Gateshead	6036601	2-3	IPS
Gillingham (Medway)	6036583	5-6	IPS
Glanford Brigg	6036590	4	IPS

Gloucester	6036588	2	IPS
Great Yarmouth	6036586	5	IPS
Greenwich	6036582	5	IPS
Guildford	6036583	2	IPS
Hackney	6036581	4	IPS
Halifax	6036597	2-4	IPS
Hampstead	6036581	3	IP
Hartlepool	6036600	2-3	IPS
Haslingden	6036595	2-3	IP
Hastings	6036584	3	IP
Hendon	6036585	3	IP
Hereford	6036588	3-4	IP
Highworth	6036587	1	IPS
Holborn	6036581	5	IPS
Holywell	6036604	1-3	IPS
Huddersfield	6036597	1-2	IPS
Hull	6036599	5-6	IPS
Hunslet	6036598	1	IPS
Ipswich	6036586	4-5	IPS
Isle of Thanet	6036584	1-2	IPS
Isle of Wight	6036584	5	IPS
Islington	6036581	3-4	IPS
Keighley	6036596	5-6	IPS
Kendal	6036602	2-3	IPS
Kensington	6036581	1	IP
Kidderminster	6036589	4	IPS
Kings Norton	6036589	5	IPS
Kingston on Thames, Surrey	6036583	3-4	IPS
Lambeth	6036582	3-4	IPS
Lancaster	6036596	2-3	IPS
Lanchester	6036600	3-4	IP
Leeds	6036598	2-3	IPS
Leicester	6036590	2-3	IPS
Leigh	6036593	3	IPS
Lewisham	6036583	1	IP
Lichfield	6036589	1	IPS
Lincoln	6036590	3	IPS
Liverpool	6036592	3	IPS

Llanelly	6036604	1	IPS
London, City of	6036581	5-6	IPS
Luton	6036586	2-3	IP
Macclesfield	6036591	4-5	IPS
Maidstone	6036584	1	IPS
Manchester	6036594	3	IPS
Mansfield	6036590	4	IP
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Merthyr Tydfil	6036603	1-2	IPS
Middlesbrough	6036600	1-2	IPS
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6036582	2	IPS
Morpeth	6036601	4-5	IPS
Nantwich	6036592	1-2	IPS
Neath	6036603	3-4	IPS
Newcastle upon Tyne	6036601	3	IPS
Newport, Mon	6036602	4	IPS
Newton Abbot	6036587	1-2	IPS
Northampton	6036586	1	IPS
Northwich	6036592	1	IPS
Norwich	6036586	5-6	IPS
Nottingham	6036591	1-2	IPS
Oldham	6036595	1	IP
Ormskirk	6036593	1	IPS
Paddington	6036581	1	IPS
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6036581	3	IPS
Penzance	6036587	4	IPS
Peterborough	6036586	2	IPS
Plymouth	6036587	2-3	IPS
Pontefract	6036598	5	IPS
Pontypridd	6036603	1	IPS
Poplar	6036582	2	IPS
Portsea (Portsmouth)	6036584	4-5	IPS
Portsmouth (Portsea)	6036584	4-5	IPS
Prescot	6036592	5-6	IPS
Preston	6036596	1-2	IPS
Prestwich	6036594	3-4	IPS

Reading	6036585	1-2	IPS
Redruth	6036587	3-4	IPS
Richmond, Surrey	6036583	4	IP
Rochdale	6036595	1-2	IPS
Rochester (Medway)	6036583	5-6	IPS
Romford	6036586	4	IPS
Rotherham	6036599	3	IPS
Runcorn	6036592	1	IPS
Salford	6036594	2-3	IPS
Scarborough	6036600	1	IPS
Sculcoates	6036599	5	IPS
Shardlow	6036591	2	IPS
Sheffield	6036599	2-3	IPS
Shoreditch	6036582	1	IPS
South Shields	6036601	1-2	IPS
South Stoneham	6036585	1	IPS
Southampton	6036585	1	IPS
Southwark, St. Olave	6036582	3	IPS
Southwark, St. Saviour	6036582	1-2	IPS
St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6036581	2	IPS
St. George in the East	6036582	1	IPS
St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster	6036581	4-5	IP
St. Marylebone	6036581	2-3	IP
St. Olave, Southwark	6036582	3	IPS
St. Pancras	6036581	3	IPS
St. Saviour, Southwark	6036582	2-3	IPS
St. Thomas (around Exeter)	6036587	1	IPS
Stepney	6036582	1-2	IPS
Steyning	6036584	4	IPS
Stockport	6036591	3-4	IPS
Stockton	6036600	2	IPS
Stoke Damerel	6036587	3	IPS
Stoke upon Trent	6036588	4-5	IPS
Stourbridge	6036589	3-4	IPS
Strand, Westminster	6036581	5	IP
Stroud	6036588	2-3	IPS

Sunderland	6036601	1	IPS
Swansea	6036603	4-5	IPS
Swindon	6036587	1	IPS
Thanet, Isle of	6036584	1-2	IPS
Totnes	6036587	2	IPS
Toxteth Park	6036592	4-5	IPS
Tunbridge	6036584	1	IPS
Tynemouth	6036601	3-4	IPS
Ulverston	6036596	3-4	IPS
Wakefield	6036598	4-5	IPS
Walsall	6036589	2	IPS
Wandsworth	6036582	4-5	IPS
Warrington	6036593	2-3	IPS
Warwick	6036590	2	IPS
Wellingborough	6036586	1-2	IP
West Bromwich	6036589	2-3	IPS
West Derby	6036592	4-5	IPS
West Ham	6036586	3-4	IPS
Westminster	6036581	2	IP
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6036581	2	IPS
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6036581	4-5	IP
Westminster, Strand	6036581	5	IP
Wharfedale	6036596	4-5	IP
Whitechapel	6036582	1	IPS
Whitehaven	6036602	1-2	IPS
Wigan	6036593	1-2	IPS
Wolstanton	6036588	4	IPS
Wolverhampton	6036589	1-2	IPS
Woolwich	6036583	1	IPS
Worcester	6036589	4-5	IPS
Wortley	6036599	1-2	IP
Wrexham	6036604	3	IP
Wycombe	6036586	1	IPS
Yarmouth, Great	6036586	5	IPS
York	6036599	4	IPS

APPENDIX B

New Series Street Indexes: 1841 Census of England & Wales

CITY or TOWN	NEW INDEXES		
	FICHE #	PAGE #	TYPE
Aberdare & Miskin hundred	6036883	4	-
Ashton under Lyne	6036882	2-3	-
Bethnal Green	6036879	1	-
Birmingham	6036880	3-4	P
Bolton le Moors	6036882	2-3	-
Bradford	6036884	1	-
Bristol	6036880	2-3	-
Brixton	6036880	1	-
Bury	6036881	3-4	I
Camberwell	6036879	4	-
Chelsea	6036878	1	-
City of London	6036878	4	-
Clerkenwell	6036878	3-4	-
Coventry	6036880	4	-
Croydon	6036880	1	I
Deane	6036881	3-4	I
Deptford	6036879	4	-
Dudley	6036880	2	-
Eccles	6036882	3	I
Finsbury St. Luke	6036878	4	-
Flixton	6036882	3	I
Gateshead	6036883	4	I
Greenwich	6036879	4	-
Hackney	6036878	3	-
Hampstead	6036878	2	-
Holborn	6036878	3	-
Huddersfield	6036884	1	P
Islington	6036878	2-3	I
Kensington	6036878	1	-

Kingston upon Hull	6036883	3	-
Lambeth	6036879	3	-
Leeds	6036883	2-3	-
Lewisham	6036880	1	-
Liverpool	6036881	1-2	-
London, City of	6036878	4	-
Macclesfield	6036881	1	-
Manchester borough	6036882	1-2	-
Manchester town	6036882	1	-
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6036878	2	-
Middlesex, parts of N & W	6036880	2	-
Middleton	6036882	3	I
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6036879	2	-
Miskin hundred & Aberdare	6036883	4	-
Newcastle upon Tyne	6036883	4	-
Norwich	6036880	2	-
Nottingham	6036881	1	-
Oldham	6036883	1	-
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6036878	2	-
Poplar	6036879	2	-
Portsmouth	6036880	1	-
Prestbury	6036881	1	-
Prestwich	6036883	1	-
Radcliffe	6036883	1-2	-
Rochdale	6036883	1-2	-
Salford	6036881	3-4	I
Sheffield	6036883	3	-
Shoreditch	6036879	1	-
South Shields	6036883	4	I
South Stoneham	6036880	1-2	IPS
Southampton	6036880	1-2	IPS
Southwark St. Saviour	6036879	2-3	-
Southwark, St. Olave	6036879	3	-
St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6036878	1	-
St. George in the East	6036879	1-2	-
St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster	6036878	3	-

St. Luke Finsbury	6036878	4	-
St. Marylebone	6036878	2	-
St. Olave, Southwark	6036879	3	-
St. Pancras	6036878	2	-
St. Saviour, Southwark	6036879	2-3	I
Stepney	6036879	2	-
Sunderland	6036883	3-4	I
Toxteth Park	6036881	2-3	-
Wandsworth	6036879	3-4	-
West Derby	6036881	2-3	-
Westminster	6036878	1-2	-
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6036878	1	-
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6036878	3	-
Whitechapel	6036879	1	-
Woolwich	6036879	4	-

New Series Street Indexes: 1851 Census of England, Wales, Isle of Man and Jersey

CITY or TOWN	NEW INDEXES		
	FICHE #	PAGE #	TYPE
Abergavenny	6036899	3-4	IP
Ashton under Lyne	6036895	3-4	IP
Aston	6036892	2-4	IPS
Barton upon Irwell	6036895	1	IP
Bath	6036890	1-2	IP
Bedford	6036889	1	-
Bedminster	6036890	2	IP
Bermondsey	6036886	3	-
Bethnal Green	6036886	1	-
Biggleswade	6036889	1	-
Birkenhead	6036894	1	IPS
Birmingham	6036892	2-4	IPS
Blackburn	6036896	1	IP
Bolton	6036894	4-5	IPS
Bradford	6036897	2-3	IP
Bramley	6036897	3-4	IP
Brentford	6036888	4	IP
Bridgend	6036900	2	IP
Bridgwater	6036890	1	-
Brighton	6036888	1-2	-
Bristol	6036890	2-3	IP
Brompton	6036885	1	-
Bury	6036895	1	IP
Bury St. Edmunds	6036889	2	I
Clerkenwell	6036885	4-5	-
Caernarvonshire	6036900	4-5	-
Camberwell	6036887	1-2	-
Cambridge	6036889	1-2	IP
Cardiff	6036900	1	IP
Carlisle	6036899	2	IP
Chatham	6036888 6036888	1 1	- PI
Chelsea	6036885	1	-

Cheltenham	6036891	1-2	IP
Chichester	6036888	2	-
Chorley	6036896	1-2	IP
Chorlton	6036895	2	ISP
City of London	6036885	5	-
Clifton	6036890	3-4	IP
Cockermouth	6036899	2-3	-
Coventry	6036893	1	-
Croydon	6036887	3	IP
Deptford	6036887	2	-
Derby	6036893	3	-
Dewsbury	6036897	4-5	-
Dudley (Sedgley)	6036892	1	-
Durham	6036898	4-5	-
East Stonehouse	6036890	1	IP
Ecclesall Bierlow	6036898	1	P
Edmonton	6036888	4-5	IP
Exeter	6036889	4-5	IP
Finsbury, St. Luke	6036885	5	-
Fulham	6036885	1	-
Gateshead	6036899	1	P
Gillingham, Kent	6036888	1	PI
Gloucester	6036891	1	-
Great Boughton	6036894	1	IP
Greenwich	6036887	2	-
Hackney	6036885	3-4	-
Halifax	6036897	1-2	IP
Hammersmith	6036885	1	-
Hampstead	6036885	2-3	-
Haslingden	6036895	5	IP
Hendon	6036888	4	-
Holbeach	6036893	2	-
Holbeck	6036897	3-4	IP
Holborn	6036885	4	-
Huddersfield	6036896	4-5	P
Hull	6036898	3-4	IP
Hunslet	6036897	3-4	IP
Ipswich	6036889	2-3	IP

Isle of Man	6037052	1	-
Isle of Wight	6036888	2-3	-
Islington	6036885	3	-
Jersey	6037052	1-2	-
Kensington	6036885	1	-
Keynsham	6036890	2	IP
Kidderminster	6036892	1	-
Kings Lynn	6036889	3	-
Kings Norton	6036892	2-4	IPS
Kingston, Surrey	6036887 6036887	3-4 3	- IP
Lambeth	6036887	1	-
Lancaster	6036896	3	IP
Leamington	6036893	1	PI
Leeds	6036897	4	IP
Leicester	6036893	1-2	-
Leighton Buzzard	6036889	1	-
Lewisham	6036887	2-3	-
Lincoln	6036893	2	-
Liverpool	6036894	1-2	IPS
London, City of	6036885	5	-
Luton	6036889	1	-
Macclesfield	6036893	4	IP
Maidstone	6036888	1	-
Manchester	6036895	2-3	IP
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6036885	2	-
Merthyr Tydfil	6036900	1-2	P
Mile End Old Town (see Stepney for film #s)	6036886	2	-
Neath	6036900	2-3	P
Newcastle upon Tyne	6036899	1-2	IP
Newport, Mon	6036899	4	ISP
Northampton	6036888	5	IP
Norwich	6036889	3	IP
Nottingham	6036893	2-3	IPS
Oldham	6036895	4	IP
Oxford	6036888	5	IPS
Paddington	6036885	1	-

Pancras (St. Pancras)	6036885	3	-
Plymouth	6036889	5	IPS
Poplar	6036886	2	-
Portsea Island	6036888	2	IPS
Portsmouth	6036888	2	IPS
Prescot (St. Helens)	6036894	3	IP
Preston	6036896	2-3	ISP
Reading	6036888	3-4	IP
Richmond, Surrey	6036887	3-4	-
Rochdale	6036895	4-5	ISP
Rochester	6036888	1	PI
Rotherham	6036898	2	ISP
Rotherhithe	6036886	3	-
Saddleworth	6036896	4	P
Salford	6036895	2	IP
Salisbury	6036889	3-4	-
Sculcoates	6036898	3	IP
Sedgley (Dudley)	6036892	1	-
Sheffield	6036898	1-2	IP
Shoreditch	6036886	1	-
Shrewsbury	6036891	2	-
South Shields	6036899	1	P
South Stoneham	6036888	3	IP
Southampton	6036888	3	IP
Southwark (St. Saviour, St. George Martyr, & Newington)	6036886	2-3	-
Southwark St. Olave, Bermondsey & Rotherhithe	6036886	3	-
St. George Hanover Square, W	6036885	2	-
St. George in the East	6036886	1-2	-
St. Giles in Fields, Westminster	6036885	4	-
St. Helens (Prescor)	6036894	3	IP
St. Luke, Finsbury	6036885	5	-
St. Marylebone	6036885	2	-
St. Pancras	6036885	3	-
St. Thomas (area around Exeter)	6036889	4	-
Stafford	6036891	2	-

Stamford	6036893	2	-
Stepney & part of Mile End Old Town (film #s for MEOT are also here)	6036886	2	-
Stockport	6036893	3-4	IP
Stockton	6036898	4	P
Stoke Damerel	6036890	1	IP
Stoke upon Trent	6036891	2-3	PI
Stourbridge	6036892	1	ISP
Strand, Westminster	6036885	4	-
Sunderland	6036899	1	IP
Swansea	6036900	3	IP
Todmorden	6036896	3-4	P
Tonbridge	6036888	1	-
Tregaron	6036900	3-4	-
Tynemouth	6036899	2	IP
Wakesfield	6036897	5	-
Walsall	6036891	3	IP
Wandsworth	6036887	1	-
Warrington	6036894	4	IPS
Wellington	6036891	2	-
West Bromwich	6036891	4	ISP
West Derby	6036894	2-3	IPS
West Ham	6036889	2	-
Westminster	6036885	2	-
Westminster, St. George	6036885	2	-
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6036885	4	-
Westminster, Strand	6036885	4	-
Whitby	6036898	4	-
Whitechapel	6036886	1	-
Wigan	6036894	3-4	ISP
Wirral	6036894	1	IPS
Wolverhampton	6036891	3	-
Woolwich	6036887	2	-
Worcester	6036892	1-2	-
Wortley	6036898	1	IP
Yarmouth	6036889	3	IP
York	6036898	2-3	ISP

New Series Street Indexes:
1861 Census of England & Wales

CITY or TOWN	NEW INDEXES		
	FICHE #	PAGE #	TYPE
Aberdare (new index is old style with piece/ folio/ page given)	6036802	1	P
Ashton under Lyne	6036797	1	ISP
Aston	6036794	1	IPS
Barnet	6036791	1	IP
Barton upon Irwell (Pubs filmed before header page)	6036796	1	P is 1st IS
Bath	6036792	1	IP
Bedminster	6036793	1	IPS
Bermondsey	6036789	1	-
Bethnal Green	6036788	2	-
Birkenhead	6036795	1	IPS
Birmingham	6036794	1	IPS
Blackburn	6036798	1	ISP
Bolton	6036796	1	IP
Bradford	6036799	1	SP
Brentford	6036791	1	SP
Brighton	6036790	1	IP
Bristol	6036793	1	IP
Brompton	6036788	1	-
Bury	6036796	1	ISP
Camberwell	6036789	1	-
Cambridge	6036792	1	IP
Cardiff	6036802	1	ISP
Carlisle	6036802	1	ISP
Chatham (Medway)	6036790	1	IP
Chelsea	6036788	1	-
Cheltenham	6036793	1	IP
Chester	6036795	1	IPS
Chorley	6036798	1	SP
Chorlton	6036796	1	ISP

City of London	6036788	2	-
Clerkenwell	6036788	2	-
Clifton	6036793	1	IP
Coventry	6036794	1	IPS
Croydon	6036790	1	IP
Deptford, Greenwich (There are 2 sets, the 2nd more legible)	6036789	1	-
Derby	6036794	2	IPS
Dudley	6036794	1	IPS
East Stonehouse	6036792	1	ISP
Eccleshall Bierlow	6036800	1	ISP
Edmonton	6036791	1	ISP
Exeter	6036792	1	IP
Finsbury, St. Luke	6036788	2	-
Fulham	6036788	1	-
Gateshead	6036801	1	IP
Gillingham (Medway)	6036790	1	IP
Gloucester	6036793	1	IPS
Great Boughton	6036795	1	IPS
Greenwich – Deptford (There are 2 sets, the 2nd more legible)	6036789	1	-
Greenwich & Woolwich	6036789	1	-
Hackney	6036788	1	-
Halifax	6036799	1	ISP
Hammersmith	6036788	1	-
Hampstead	6036788	1	-
Haslingden	6036798	1	P
Hendon	6036791	1	IP
Holborn	6036788	2	-
Huddersfield	6036799	1	SP
Hull	6036801	1	IP
Hunslet	6036800	1	ISP
Ipswich	6036792	1	IPS
Isle of Thanet	6036790	1	IP
Isle of Wight (new index is old style)	6036791	1	IPS
Islington	6036788	1	-

Kensington – Hammersmith & Fulham	6036788	1	-
Kensington – Paddington	6036788	1	-
Kensington town & Brompton	6036788	1	-
Keynsham	6036792	1	IP
Kings Norton	6036794	1	IPS
Kingston, Surrey	6036790	1	IP
Lambeth	6036789	1	-
Lancaster	6036798	1	IPS
Leeds	6036800	1	ISP
Leicester	6036794	1	IPS
Lewisham	6036790	1	I
Liverpool	6036795	1	IPS
London, City of	6036788	2	-
Macclesfield	6036795	1	IPS
Maidstone	6036790	1	IP
Manchester	6036797	1	ISP
Marylebone	6036788	1	-
Medway (Rochester, Gillingham & Chatham)	6036790	1	IP
Merthyr Tydfil	6036802	1	IPS
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6036788	2	-
Newcastle upon Tyne	6036801	1	IP
Newington	6036789	1	-
Newport, Mon	6036802	1	ISP
Northampton	6036792	1	IPS
Norwich	6036792	1	IPS
Nottingham	6036794	1-2	IP
Oldham	6036797	1	IP
Oxford	6036791	1	IPS
Paddington, Kensington	6036788	1	-
Pancras (St. Pancras)	6036788	1	-
Plymouth	6036792	1	IP
Poplar	6036788	2	-
Portsea Island (Portsmouth)	6036791	1	IP
Portsmouth (Portsea Island)	6036791	1	IP
Preston	6036798	1	SP
Reading	6036791	1	IP

Rochdale	6036797	1-2	SP
Rochester (Medway)	6036790	1	IP
Rotherham	6036800	1-2	SP
Rotherhithe	6036789	1	-
Saddleworth	6036798	1-2	SP
Salford	6036797	1	ISP
Salisbury	6036792	1	-
Sculcoates	6036801	1	ISP
Sheffield	6036800	1	ISP
Shoreditch	6036788	2	-
South Shields	6036801	1	SP
South Stoneham	6036791	1	IPS
Southampton	6036791	1	IP
Southwark (St. Saviour, St. Olave, & St. George the Martyr)	6036789	1	-
St. George Hanover Square, Westminster	6036788	1	-
St. George in the East	6036788	2	-
St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster	6036788	2	-
St. Luke, Finsbury	6036788	2	-
St. Pancras	6036788	1	-
Stepney	6036788	2	-
Stockport	6036795	1	IPS
Stockton	6036801	1	IPS
Stoke Damerel	6036792	1	IPS
Stoke upon Trent	6036793	1	IPS
Stourbridge	6036794	1	IPS
Strand, Westminster	6036788	2	-
Sunderland	6036801	1	IP
Swansea	6036802	1	SIP
Thanet, Isle of	6036790	1	IP
Todmorden	6036798	1	P
Tonbridge	6036790	1	IP
Tynemouth	6036802	1	ISP
Wandsworth	6036789	1	-
West Bromwich	6036793	1-2	IPS

West Derby IP and S filmed in M's!	6036795	1-2	IPS
West Ham	6036792	1	IPS
Westminster	6036788	1	-
Westminster, St. Giles in Fields	6036788	2	-
Westminster, St. George Hanover Square	6036788	1	-
Westminster, Strand	6036788	2	-
Whitechapel	6036788	2	-
Wigan	6036796	1	IPS
Wirral	6036795	1	IPS
Wolverhampton	6036793	1	IPS
Woolwich, Greenwich	6036789	1	-
Worcester	6036794	1	IPS
Wortley	6036800	1	IP
Yarmouth	6036792	1	IPS
York	6036801	1	ISP

New Series Street Indexes:
1871 Census of England, Wales & Jersey

CITY or TOWN	NEW INDEXES		
	FICHE #	PAGE #	TYPE
Ashton under Lyne	6036913	2-3	IP
Aston	6036909	3-4	IPS
Barton upon Irwell	6036912	2	IS
Bath	6036907	2-3	IPS
Bedminster	6036907	3	IPS
Bethnal Green	6036902	2	-
Birkenhead	6036910	5-6	IPS
Birmingham	6036909	2-3	IPS
Blackburn	6036914	1-2	IPS
Bolton	6036911	4-5	IPS
Bradford	6036915	4-5	IPS
Bramley	6036916	1-2	IPS
Brentford	6036905	3-4	IPS
Brighton	6036904	4	IP
Bristol	6036907	3-4	IPS
Brompton	6036901	1	-
Bury	6036912	1-2	IPS
Camberwell	6036903	2-3	-
Cambridge	6036906	2-3	IP
Cardiff	6036918	3-4	IPS
Carlisle	6036918	1-2	IP
Chatham (Medway)	6036904	2	IPS
Chelsea	6036901	2	-
Cheltenham	6036908	1-2	IP
Chester	6036910	4-5	IPS
Chorley	6036914	2	PS
Chorlton	6036912	2-3	ISP
City of London	6036902	1-2	-
Clifton	6036907	4-5	IPS
Coventry	6036909	4	IPS
Croydon	6036903	4-5	IP
Deptford	6036903	3	-
Derby	6036910	2	IPS

Dudley	6036908	4-5	IPS
East Stonehouse	6036907	1-2	ISP
Eccleshall Bierlow	6036916	4	IP
Edmonton	6036906	1-2	PS
Exeter	6036907	1	IPS
Fulham	6036901	1-2	-
Gateshead	6036917	5	IPS
Gillingham (Medway)	6036904	2	IPS
Gloucester	6036908	1	IPS
Great Yarmouth	6036906	4	IPS
Greenwich	6036903	3	-
Greenwich, Deptford	6036903	3	-
Hackney	6036901	3	-
Halifax	6036915	2-4	IPS
Hammersmith	6036901	1-2	-
Hampstead	6036901	2	-
Haslingden	6036913	5-6	IP
Hendon	6036905	4-5	IPS
Holbeck	6036916	1-2	IPS
Holborn	6036902	1	-
Huddersfield	6036915	1-2	IPS
Hull	6036917	2-3	IPS
Hunslet	6036916	1-2	IPS
Ipswich	6036906	4	IPS
Islington	6036901	3	-
Jersey, Channel Islands	6036918	5-6	S
Kensington – Fulham & Hammersmith	6036901	1-2	-
Kensington town	6036901	1	-
Kensington, Paddington	6036901	1	-
Keynsham	6036907	3	IPS
Kings Norton	6036909	2	IPS
Kingston on Thames, Surrey	6036904	1-2	IPS
Lambeth	6036903	1	-
Lancaster	6036914	3-4	IPS
Leeds	6036916	2-3	IPS
Leicester	6036910	1	IPS
Lewisham	6036903	3-4	-

Liverpool	6036911	1-2	IPS
London, City of	6036902	1-2	-
Macclesfield	6036910	3-4	IPS
Maidstone	6036904	4	IPS
Manchester	6036913	1-2	IPS
Marylebone (St. Marylebone)	6036901	2	-
Medway (Rochester, Gillingham & Chatham)	6036904	2	IPS
Merthyr Tydfil	6036918	4	IP
Mile End Old Town (MEOT)	6036902	3	-
Newcastle upon Tyne	6036917	5-6	IP
Newport, Mon	6036918	2-3	ISP
Northampton	6036906	2	IPS
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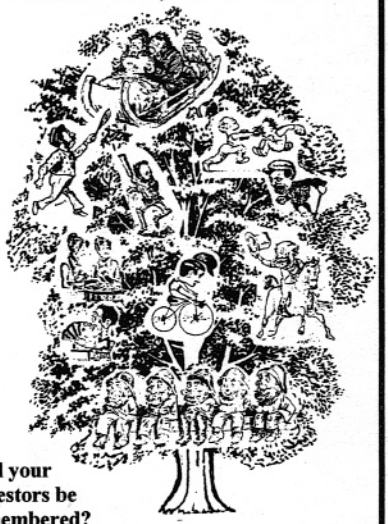

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